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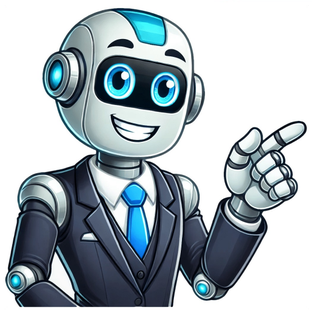

Subscription Subscription Subscription Subscription 26 May 2025 26 May 2025 26 May 2025 26 May 2025 25 May 2025 25 May 2025 23 May 2025 23 May 2025 Portrait of Dickens, c. 1850 (right); First edition frontispiece and title page of 'A Christmas Carol' (1843) Image Credit: Public Domain, via Wikimedia Commons; History Hit After it was first published on 19 December 1843, Charles Dickens’ A Christmas Carol quickly became a Victorian Christmas-time hit, with all 6,000 copies selling out in a week, and more than 15,000 selling by the end of the following year. Its popularity was for multiple reasons: in addition to Dickens’ already well-established reputation, the novel struck a chord with readers because of its unflinching depiction of gruelling poverty, wealth divides and illness caused by poor healthcare, housing conditions and overwork. Behind the fantastical story itself, however, is the equally important story of its author, who was motivated in part because of his personal experience of being poor to try and enact social change. Today, the themes and message of A Christmas Carol are as relevant as ever, and as a result, it is one of the most-adapted and longest-running winter-time stories. So why did Dickens write it? He knew what it felt like to be poor Though Dickens never experienced truly severe poverty, he had experienced hardship and separation. After his father lost his job in the British Navy in 1824, Dickens’ father was sent to debtors prison, and was soon followed by his wife and children, with the exception of Charles and his sister Fanny. Charles was sent to work in a boot-blackening factory, which he later described as having a profound effect upon him, writing that he felt ‘utterly neglected and hopeless’. Illustration by Fred Bernard of Dickens at work in a shoe-blacking factory after his father had been sent to the Marshalsea, published in the 1892 edition of Forster’s ‘Life of Charles Dickens’Image Credit: Fred Barnard, died 1896., Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons He was concerned about children’s education By the mid-19th century, it was estimated that some 100,000 children in London had never attended school of any kind. Of those that did, many attended ‘ragged’ schools, which were charity-run institutions intended to provide at least basic education for destitute children. However, owing to little funding, the schools were often overcrowded, poorly-ventilated, covered in filth and rife with disease. Dickens himself visited Samuel Starey’s Field Land Ragged School, which taught poor children. He was horrified by what he saw, and as someone who had himself been poor as a child, was determined to try and aid poor children however he could. In A Christmas Carol, this concern is clearly reflected via Tiny Tim, the sickly child of his employee Bob Cratchitt, who is too poor to receive healthcare, and whose condition is worsened by living in poverty. He was concerned about child labour Children who didn’t attend school often worked in factories, mines, construction businesses, shipyards and as chimney sweeps, sometimes from the age of just 3 years old. Life expectancy didn’t normally exceed the mid-twenties as a result. However, Victorian society expected lower and working class families to substitute their income with their children’s wage. As a result of increased mechanisation in workplaces and the fact that children could be paid less, employers often relied upon child labour, and children could work for up to 16 hours a day in dangerous, dirty conditions. Indeed, it wasn’t until a parliamentary act in 1847 that the workday for children and adults was limited to 10 hours. A group of children at Crumpsall Workhouse, 1895–97Image Credit: Public Domain, via Wikimedia Commons He was critical of workhouses Families that couldn’t find employment or afford housing often ended up using workhouses, which were designed to be humiliating as punishment for the ‘sin’ of being poor. Similar to ragged schools, the conditions within workhouses were slum-like breeding grounds for disease, violence and crime, and families were split up by gender as a means of further adding to their inhumanity. In the novel, the Cratchitt family are clearly at risk of ending up in a workhouse, owing to the tenuousness of Bob Cratchitt’s job because of his cruel employer, Scrooge. The family are depicted as honest and loving, in contrast to the Victorian perception of those in poverty even being deserving of living in such circumstances. He was somewhat motivated by money After spending too much on his 1842 American tour, Dickens was motivated to write because he needed to make money. In addition, he had a growing family to support. Though the book sold a huge number of copies, the book’s lavish bindings and fairly low price meant that Dickens made little of the £1,000 he had hoped to make through sales. At the time, he wrote: ‘What a wonderful thing it is that such a great success should occasion me such intolerable anxiety and disappointment!’ Nonetheless, the publication of the book did help to bolster his profile. Ever wondered why we call Christmas, ‘Christmas’? And why it’s celebrated on the 25th December?Listen Now It was originally going to be an informative pamphlet In addition to being a novelist, Dickens was a fervent social campaigner, writing in letters, articles, pamphlets and essays about the importance of kindness, generosity and humility, and criticising class and wealth divides. After visiting Samuel Starey’s Field Land Ragged School in 1843, Dickens was inspired to write an article about the ‘sickening atmosphere… of taint and dirt and pestilence’ and began writing a pamphlet for the Edinburgh Review that he planned on calling ‘An Appeal to the People of England on behalf of the Poor Man’s Child’, to draw attention to the conditions that the children and staff at the school endured. However, within a week, he turned his attention to writing a fictional novel, since he felt that audiences would be more sympathetic to arguments delivered via characters within a story. He completed A Christmas Carol in a mere 6 weeks. Charles Dickens in 1842, the year before the publication of ‘A Christmas Carol’Image Credit: Francis Alexander, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons It was aimed primarily at the middle classes One of Dickens’ key aims in writing A Christmas Carol was to stimulate charity amongst those who were more fortunate by humanising those experiencing poverty. Dickens also sought to draw attention to the needless cruelty of those who were more fortunate, like Scrooge. Importantly, however, he does not portray Scrooge as villainous or law-breaking: it is clear that he works hard for his money, and by many Victorians would be considered a respectable, successful business owner. Instead, his fatal flaw lies in his lack of generosity and empathy for others. Dickens also countered a commonly-held belief that workhouses and ragged schools were good enough to accommodate the poor, via Scrooge recognising that the city of London needs something more – empathy in the form of charity – if he is to be truly redeemed from his cruel ways. Written by: Deb OrrockReviewed by: Kate LeeUpdated on 28 February 2025The theme of poverty in each stave of A Christmas Carol: A Christmas Carol poverty timelinePoverty is presented in A Christmas Carol throughout the novella:Charity collectors (Stave 1): In his interaction with the charity collectors, Scrooge’s ignorance of the plight of the poor is revealed:Dickens highlights the importance of charity and benevolence to support those most in need, but also suggests that the poor are not provided with the resources they need to help themselvesThe Cratchit family: Dickens uses his presentation of the Cratchit family to offer an insight into the lives of the working poor in 19th-century England:The Cratchit family’s welfare and financial security are dependent on Scrooge, who pays pitiful wagesThe Cratchits are presented by Dickens entirely positively, to challenge the idea of the ‘idle poor’ and to contrast with Scrooge’s miserly and misanthropic natureAllegorical figures (Ignorance and Want, Stave 3): Dickens uses these figures to symbolise the suffering of the poor and the ignorance of society:The figures are hidden under the Ghost of Christmas Present’s robe, symbolically suggesting that poverty and its consequences are also largely hidden and ignoredMinor characters (Old Joe, the charwoman, the laundress and the undertaker’s man, Stave 4): Dickens uses these characters and their exchange to highlight the harsh realities of being poor in Victorian Britain:Poverty has a far-reaching social impact, as these characters are depicted as being involved in criminal activity to subsistThe theme of poverty is prevalent throughout the novella and has a significant impact on a range of characters. Poverty in a Christmas CarolCharacterImpactBob Cratchit Bob, as an example of the working poor, has to work long hours in terrible conditions to provide for his family:He works in fear of Scrooge, symbolising how the rich could dominate and control the working classesScrooge Scrooge is symbolic of the ignorance of the rich towards the struggles of the poor at the start of the novella:Scrooge believes that the poor are not his concern, suggesting that they are well cared for by the “workhouses” and “prisons”However, following his transformation, he becomes socially conscious, giving to the charity collector and raising Bob’s salary to “assist” his “struggling family”Tiny Tim As a poor child living with a disability, Tiny Tim represents the most vulnerable members of society:Dickens shows there is no money for medical treatment and Tiny Tim’s possible death would be a direct result of his povertyOld Joe and the three thievesOld Joe and the three thieves represent the negative impact of poverty on society:Their situation means they turn to crime to make a profit, stealing from Scrooge’s dead bodyThey are described as filthy and immoral to suggest they are a product of their surroundingsMrs Cratchit Dickens shows the family's poverty and vulnerability through Mrs Cratchit's frugal choices: She makes their Christmas dinner go further by adding “apple-sauce and mashed potatoes”She also turns her gown inside out and freshens it up with ribbons as she cannot afford to buy a new one1. Exposing social injustice As a social reformer, Dickens wanted to expose the social injustices of the time and how the poor had no way to improve their situationDickens shares his message of social responsibility leading to a fairer, more equitable society through Scrooge’s transformation (from a miserly and materialistic employer to a socially-conscious benefactor) 2. Symbolism By presenting Christmas as a symbol of hope and generosity, Dickens wanted to encourage more generosity towards the poor, at a time for charity and benevolenceHe suggests that society will be doomed unless it becomes more generous and equal; by linking poverty and the threat of death through the character of Tiny Tim, he underscores the need for action for readers3. Setting and atmosphere Dickens establishes poverty as a central theme from the start of the novella, through gloomy and deprived descriptions of London and its inhabitants He creates a dichotomy between the Cratchit’s poverty and Scrooge’s wealth through descriptions of their homesTry planning a response to the following essay questions as part of your revision of the theme of poverty:Explore how Dickens uses the Cratchit family to show the suffering of the poor.Explore how Dickens presents the effects of greed in A Christmas Carol.Did this page help you? Get Revising Created by: aKaycCreated on: 14-02-22 07:43 View mindmap PovertyMany thousands are in want of common necessariesCharity collectors trying to persuade Scrooge to donate moneyTrying to appeal to his compassion by giving an amount Brave in RibbonsMrs Cratchit doesn't have enough money to spend on decent clothes so buys cheap ribbons insteadShe makes the best of an impoverished situation 'brave' Reeked with crime and filth and miseryDescribes streets where Scrooge is takenShows circumstances of other people in the area If they would rather die they had better go and go it and decrease the surplus populationScrooge shows how little sympathy he has for the poor peopleMerciless attitude towards the impoverished shows his character This boy is ignorant, this girl is wantGhost of Christmas Present showing the two children clinging on to himDemonstrates problems in society which cause unhappiness Dismal little and cellWhere Bob Cratchit worksComparison to a prison cell suggests poverty, shows how bad his working conditions are See all English Literature resources »See all A Christmas Carol resources » © Copyright Get Revising 2025 all rights reserved. Get Revising is one of the trading names of Tutorist Limited. Register Number: 15241839 (England and Wales), VAT No. 454 2876 70 Registered office: The Old Casino, 28 Fourth Avenue, Hove. BN3 2PJ Dickens uses the novel to get across his message that the rich must help the poor in order for the world to be improved, and that it is the rich's responsibility to help the poorest in society. He exposes the unfair treatment of the poor, and shows that the stereotypes that the poor are lazy are untrue, which he does by using the Cratchits, in order to show what living in poverty is like. He goes beyond simple definitions of rich and poor, showing that people can be rich in other ways than money, like in happiness. Quotes: "Are there no prisons""and the union workhouses""the treadmill and poor law are in full vigour, then""had occurred to stop them in their useful course." - Scrooge doesn't care for the poor and doesn't see why he need to help them, looking to the goverment's response to poverty that many consider was a bad response. "Decrease the surplus population" - refers to economist Malthus as it is a direct quote from one of his theories on poverty. Shows Scrooge doesn't care for the plight of the poor. "Dismal little cell" - Scrooge mistreats his employee Bob who has to work in terrible conditions but can't get out of it as he wouldn't be able to survive. "Never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket""has done me good" - Fred emphasises that there are more important things than money "The common welfare was my business" - Marley shows that we all have to help each other, the rich helping the poor, and because he didn't he is now suffering and regrets not doing it. "The master passion gain engrosses you" - Scrooge has become only interested in… , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 117,922 active editors 6,998,734 articles in English An RATP Group electric Heuliez Bus shuttles athletes from the Olympic Village. Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics constituted a major challenge for the organisers due to the scale of the event. Over €500 million was invested in improvements to transportation infrastructure for the games. A mobile app was developed to facilitate travel by offering a route calculator, and 5,000 agents were deployed at stations and bus stops to assist travellers. A goal of Paris 2024 was to halve the average carbon footprint of the London 2012 and Rio 2016 games. The organisers estimated that more than a third of the greenhouse gas emissions would be from the transport of athletes and spectators. All venues were made accessible by public transport and bicycle, with 415 kilometres (258 mi) of cycle paths created to link the venues and 27,000 bicycle racks installed. Public transport was extended and services increased. The goal was met, with an estimated 54.6% reduction, representing 1.59 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent. (Full article...) Recently featured: Rhine campaign of 1796 Chinese characters Ezra Pound Archive By email More featured articles About Taraxacum mongolicum flower in bloom ... that Taraxacum mongolicum (pictured) was first mentioned in writing in the Xinxiu bencao as a medicinal plant in 659 AD? ... that the Oslo study withheld treatment from 2,000 patients with syphilis? ... that just after the 1945 liberation of Korea, the remnants of the Japanese colonial government used armed guards to prevent Koreans from seizing the printing equipment of the newspaper Keijō nippō? ... that Sheffield Wednesday required a "miracle" to qualify for the 2023 EFL League One play-off final? ... that Pope Leo XIV descends from Creole people of color? ... that the Theban general Pelopidas set out for the Battle of Cynoscephalae even after his army was disbanded? ... that Hannah Fry used mathematics to compare Elizabeth II's Christmas messages with the lyrics of Snoop Dogg? ... that Stray Kids is the first act to debut at No. 1 on the Billboard 200 with their first six chart entries? ... that an Indiana TV station promised to begin broadcasting New Year's Eve — but only made it in time for Chinese New Year's Eve? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicușor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicușor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. A tornado outbreak leaves at least 27 people dead in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Jim Irsay Yury Grigorovich Yuri Vladimirov Colton Ford Werenoi Benjamin Ritchie Nominate an article May 26: Memorial Day (2025) in the United States; National Sorry Day in Australia; Independence Day in Georgia (1918) Damage to the Interstate 40 bridge 1644 – Portuguese Restoration War: Portuguese and Spanish forces both claimed victory at the Battle of Montijo. 1894 – Germany's Emanuel Lasker defeated Wilhelm Steinitz to become the world chess champion, beginning a record 27-year reign. 1999 – Manchester United won the UEFA Champions League final to become the first English football club to win three major championships in the same season. 2002 – Barges being towed destroyed part of a bridge (aftermath pictured) near Webbers Falls, Oklahoma, causing vehicles to fall into the Robert S. Kerr Reservoir on the Arkansas River. Augustine of Canterbury (d. 604)Isaac Franklin (b. 1789)Jeremy Corbyn (b. 1949)Elizabeth Peer (d. 1984) More anniversaries: May 25 May 26 May 27 Archive By email List of days of the year About Tom Cruise Top Gun: Maverick, a 2022 American action drama film directed by Joseph Kosinski, garnered accolades in a variety of categories, with particular recognition for Tom Cruise's (pictured) performance as well as its sound and visual effects, cinematography, and film editing. It received six nominations at the 95th Academy Awards, including Best Picture, and won Best Sound. At the 76th British Academy Film Awards, The film was nominated for Best Cinematography, Best Editing, Best Sound, and Best Special Visual Effects. Maverick received six nominations at the 28th Critics' Choice Awards and won Best Cinematography. It garnered two nominations at the 80th Golden Globe Awards. In addition to two National Board of Review Awards, Maverick was named one of the ten-best films of 2022 by the American Film Institute. (Full list...) Recently featured: National preserve 76th Primetime Emmy Awards Historic places in Mackenzie District Archive More featured lists The bluespotted ribbontail ray (Taeniura lymma) is a species of stingray in the family Dasyatidae. Found from the intertidal zone to a depth of 30 m (100 ft), this species is common throughout the tropical Indian and western Pacific Oceans in nearshore, coral reef-associated habitats. It is a fairly small ray, not exceeding 35 cm (14 in) in width, with a mostly smooth, oval pectoral fin disc, large protruding eyes, and a relatively short and thick tail with a deep fin fold underneath. It can be easily identified by its striking color pattern of many electric blue spots on a yellowish background, with a pair of blue stripes on the tail. This bluespotted ribbontail ray was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Black Lives Matter art Germanicus The Cocoanuts Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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For the ceremony for films released in 1995, see 68th Academy Awards. 95th Academy AwardsOfficial posterDateMarch 12, 2023SiteDolby TheatreHollywood, Los Angeles, California, U.S.Hosted byJimmy KimmelPreshow hosts Ashley Graham Vanessa Hudgens Lilly Singh[1] Produced by Glenn Weiss Ricky Kirshner Directed byGlenn WeissHighlightsBest PictureEverything Everywhere All at OnceMost awardsEverything Everywhere All at Once (7)Most nominationsEverything Everywhere All at Once (11)TV in the United StatesNetworkABCDuration3 hours, 37 minutes[2]Ratings 18.75 million[3] 9.9% (Nielsen ratings) ← 94th Academy Awards 96th → The 95th Academy Awards ceremony, presented by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS), took place on March 12, 2023, at the Dolby Theatre in Hollywood, Los Angeles. During the gala, the AMPAS presented Academy Awards (commonly referred to as Oscars) in 23 categories honoring films released in 2022. The ceremony, televised in the United States by ABC, was produced by Glenn Weiss and Ricky Kirshner, with Weiss also serving as director. Comedian Jimmy Kimmel hosted the show for the third time, following the 89th ceremony in 2017 and the 90th ceremony in 2018.[4] In related events, the Academy held its 13th annual Governors Awards ceremony at the Fairmont Century Plaza Hotel in Century City, California, on November 19, 2022. The Academy Scientific and Technical Awards were presented by host Simu Liu on February 24, 2023, in a ceremony at the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures in Los Angeles.[5] Everything Everywhere All at Once won seven awards, including Best Picture.[6][7] Other winners included All Quiet on the Western Front with four awards, The Whale with two, and Avatar: The Way of Water, Black Panther: Wakanda Forever, The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse, The Elephant Whisperers, Guillermo del Toro's Pinocchio, An Irish Goodbye, Navalny, RRR, Top Gun: Maverick, and Women Talking with one. The telecast drew 18.75 million viewers in the United States.[3] The nominees for the 95th Academy Awards were announced on January 24, 2023, at the Samuel Goldwyn Theater in Beverly Hills, by actors Riz Ahmed and Allison Williams.[8] Everything Everywhere All at Once led all nominees with eleven nominations; All Quiet on the Western Front and The Banshees of Inisherin tied for second with nine nominations each.[9][10] The winners were announced during the awards ceremony on March 12, 2023. Everything Everywhere All at Once became the first science fiction film to win Best Picture,[11] and became the third film, alongside A Streetcar Named Desire (1951) and Network (1976), to win three acting awards.[12] Best Director winners Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert became the third pair of directors to win for the same film.[a] For the first time since the 7th ceremony in 1935, all five Best Actor nominees were first-time nominees.[13] Michelle Yeoh became the first Asian winner for Best Actress and the second woman of color overall after Halle Berry, who won for her performance in Monster's Ball (2001).[14] Furthermore, she became the first woman to identify as Asian to be nominated in that category.[b] Ke Huy Quan became the first Vietnamese person to win an Oscar and the second Asian winner for Best Supporting Actor after Haing S. Ngor, who won for his role in The Killing Fields (1984).[15][16] The 42-year span between Judd Hirsch's first nomination, for his supporting role in Ordinary People (1980), and his second, for The Fabelmans, set the record for the longest gap between Oscar nominations.[13] At age 90, Best Original Score nominee John Williams became the oldest person nominated competitively in Oscars history.[13] Best Costume Design winner Ruth E. Carter became the first Black woman to win two Oscars.[17] Daniel Scheinert and Daniel Kwan, Best Picture co-winners, and Best Director and Best Original Screenplay winners Brendan Fraser, Best Actor winner Michelle Yeoh, Best Actress winner Ke Huy Quan, Best Supporting Actor winner Jamie Lee Curtis, Best Supporting Actress winner Sarah Polley, Best Adapted Screenplay winner Guillermo del Toro, Best Animated Feature co-winner Edward Berger, Best International Feature Film winner Daniel Roher, Best Documentary Feature Film co-winner Kartiki Gonsalves, Best Documentary Short Subject co-winner Volker Bertelmann, Best Original Score winner M. M. Keeravani, Best Original Song co-winner James Friend, Best Cinematography winner Ruth E. Carter, Best Costume Design winner Paul Rogers, Best Film Editing winner Joe Letteri, Best Visual Effects co-winner Eric Saindon, Best Visual Effects co-winner Winners are listed first, highlighted in boldface, and indicated with a double dagger (‡).[18] Best Picture Everything Everywhere All at Once – Daniel Kwan, Daniel Scheinert, and Jonathan Wang, producers‡ All Quiet on the Western Front – Malte Grunert, producer Avatar: The Way of Water – James Cameron and Jon Landau, producers The Banshees of Inisherin – Graham Broadbent, Peter Czernin, and Martin McDonagh, producers Elvis – Baz Luhrmann, Catherine Martin, Gail Berman, Patrick McCormick, and Schuyler Weiss, producers The Fabelmans – Kristie Macosko Krieger, Steven Spielberg, and Tony Kushner, producers Tár – Todd Field, Alexandra Milchan, and Scott Lambert, producers Top Gun: Maverick – Tom Cruise, Christopher McQuarrie, David Ellison, and Jerry Bruckheimer, producers Triangle of Sadness – Erik Hemmendorff and Philippe Bober, producers Women Talking – Dede Gardner, Jeremy Kleiner, and Frances McDormand, producers Best Directing Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert – Everything Everywhere All at Once‡ Martin McDonagh – The Banshees of Inisherin Steven Spielberg – The Fabelmans Todd Field – Tár Ruben Östlund – Triangle of Sadness Best Actor in a Leading Role Brendan Fraser – The Whale as Charlie‡ Austin Butler – Elvis as Elvis Presley Colin Farrell – The Banshees of Inisherin as Pádraic Súilleabháin Paul Mescal – Aftersun as Calum Patterson Bill Nighy – Living as Mr. Rodney Williams Best Actress in a Leading Role Michelle Yeoh – Everything Everywhere All at Once as Evelyn Quan Wang‡ Cate Blanchett – Tár as Lydia Tár Ana de Armas – Blonde as Norma Jeane Andrea Riseborough – To Leslie as Leslie Rowlands Michelle Williams – The Fabelmans as Mitzi Fabelman Best Actor in a Supporting Role Ke Huy Quan – Everything Everywhere All at Once as Waymond Wang‡ Brendan Gleeson – The Banshees of Inisherin as Colm Doherty Brian Tyree Henry – Causeway as James Aucoin Judd Hirsch – The Fabelmans as Uncle Boris Barry Keoghan – The Banshees of Inisherin as Dominic Kearney Best Actress in a Supporting Role Jamie Lee Curtis – Everything Everywhere All at Once as Deirdre Beaubeirdre‡ Angela Bassett – Black Panther: Wakanda Forever as Queen Ramonda Hong Chau – The Whale as Liz Kerry Condon – The Banshees of Inisherin as Siobhán Súilleabháin Stephanie Hsu – Everything Everywhere All at Once as Joy Wang / Jobu Tupaki Best Writing (Original Screenplay) Everything Everywhere All at Once – Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert‡ The Banshees of Inisherin – Martin McDonagh The Fabelmans – Steven Spielberg and Tony Kushner Tár – Todd Field Triangle of Sadness – Ruben Östlund Best Writing (Adapted Screenplay) Women Talking – Sarah Polley; based on the novel by Miriam Toews‡ All Quiet on the Western Front – Edward Berger, Lesley Paterson, and Ian Stokell; based on the novel by Erich Maria Remarque Glass Onion: A Knives Out Mystery – Rian Johnson; based on characters created by Johnson and the film Knives Out Living – Kazuo Ishiguro; based on the original motion picture screenplay Ikiru by Akira Kurosawa, Shinobu Hashimoto, and Hideo Oguni Top Gun: Maverick – Screenplay by Ehren Kruger, Eric Warren Singer, and Christopher McQuarrie; story by Peter Craig and Justin Marks; based on the film Top Gun written by Jim Cash and Jack Epps Jr. Best Animated Feature Film Guillermo del Toro's Pinocchio – Guillermo del Toro, Mark Gustafson, Gary Ungar, and Alex Bulkley‡ Marcel the Shell with Shoes On – Dean Fleischer Camp, Elisabeth Holm, Andrew Goldman, Caroline Kaplan, and Paul Mezey Puss in Boots: The Last Wish – Joel Crawford and Mark Swift The Sea Beast – Chris Williams and Jed Schlanger Turning Red – Domee Shi and Lindsey Collins Best International Feature Film All Quiet on the Western Front (Germany) – directed by Edward Berger‡ Argentina, 1985 (Argentina) – directed by Santiago Mitre Close (Belgium) – directed by Lukas Dhont EO (Poland) – directed by Jerzy Skolimowski The Quiet Girl (Ireland) – directed by Colm Bairéad Best Documentary Feature Film Navalny – Daniel Roher, Odessa Rae, Diane Becker, Melanie Miller, and Shane Boris‡ All That Breathes – Shaunak Sen, Aman Mann, and Teddy Leifer All the Beauty and the Bloodshed – Laura Poitras, Howard Gertler, John Lyons, Nan Goldin, and Yoni Golijov Fire of Love – Sara Dosa, Shane Boris, and Ina Fichman A House Made of Splinters – Simon Lereng Wilmont and Monica Hellström Best Documentary Short Film The Elephant Whisperers – Kartiki Gonsalves and Guneet Monga‡ Haulout – Evgenia Arbugaeva and Maxim Arbugaev How Do You Measure a Year? – Jay Rosenblatt The Martha Mitchell Effect – Anne Alvergue and Beth Levison Stranger at the Gate – Joshua Seftel and Conall Jones Best Short Film (Live Action) An Irish Goodbye – Tom Berkeley and Ross White‡ Ivalu – Anders Walter and Rebecca Pruzan Le pupille – Alice Rohrwacher and Alfonso Cuarón Night Ride – Eirik Tveiten and Gaute Lid Larssen The Red Suitcase – Cyrus Neshvad Best Short Film (Animated) The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse – Charlie Mackesy and Matthew Freud‡ The Flying Sailor – Wendy Tilby and Amanda Forbis Ice Merchants – João Gonzalez and Bruno Caetano My Year of Dicks – Sara Gunnarsdóttir and Pamela Ribon An Ostrich Told Me the World Is Fake and I Think I Believe It – Lachlan Pendragon Best Music (Original Score) All Quiet on the Western Front – Volker Bertelmann‡ Babylon – Justin Hurwitz The Banshees of Inisherin – Carter Burwell Everything Everywhere All at Once – Son Lux The Fabelmans – John Williams Best Music (Original Song) "Naatu Naatu" from RRR – Music by M. M. Keeravani; lyrics by Chandrabose‡ "Applause" from Tell It Like a Woman – Music and lyrics by Diane Warren "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick – Music and lyrics by Lady Gaga and BloodPop "Lift Me Up" from Black Panther: Wakanda Forever – Music by Tems, Rihanna, Ryan Coogler, and Ludwig Göransson; lyrics by Tems and Ryan Coogler "This Is a Life" from Everything Everywhere All at Once – Music by Ryan Lott, David Byrne, and Mitski; lyrics by Ryan Lott and David Byrne Best Sound Top Gun: Maverick – Mark Weingarten, James H. Mather, Al Nelson, Chris Burdon, and Mark Taylor‡ All Quiet on the Western Front – Viktor Prášil, Frank Kruse, Markus Stemler, Lars Ginzel, and Stefan Korte Avatar: The Way of Water – Julian Howarth, Gwendolyn Yates Whittle, Dick Bernstein, Christopher Boyes, Gary Summers, and Michael Hedges The Batman – Stuart Wilson, William Files, Douglas Murray, and Andy Nelson Elvis – David Lee, Wayne Pashley, Andy Nelson, and Michael Keller Best Production Design All Quiet on the Western Front – Production design: Christian M. Goldbeck; set decoration: Ernestine Hipper‡ Avatar: The Way of Water – Production design: Dylan Cole and Ben Procter; set decoration: Vanessa Cole Babylon – Production design: Florencia Martin; set decoration: Anthony Carlino Elvis – Production design: Catherine Martin and Karen Murphy; set decoration: Bev Dunn The Fabelmans – Production design: Rick Carter; set decoration: Karen O'Hara Best Cinematography All Quiet on the Western Front – James Friend‡ Bardo, False Chronicle of a Handful of Truths – Darius Khondji Elvis – Mandy Walker Empire of Light – Roger Deakins Tár – Florian Hoffmeister Best Makeup and Hairstyling The Whale – Adrien Morot, Judy Chin, and Annemarie Bradley‡ All Quiet on the Western Front – Heike Merker and Linda Eisenhamerová The Batman – Naomi Donne, Mike Marino, and Mike Fontaine Black Panther: Wakanda Forever – Camille Friend and Joel Harlow Elvis – Mark Coulier, Jason Baird, and Aldo Signoretti Best Costume Design Black Panther: Wakanda Forever – Ruth E. Carter‡ Babylon – Mary Zophres Elvis – Catherine Martin Everything Everywhere All at Once – Shirley Kurata Mrs. Harris Goes to Paris – Jenny Beavan Best Film Editing Everything Everywhere All at Once – Paul Rogers‡ The Banshees of Inisherin – Mikkel E. G. Nielsen Elvis – Matt Villa and Jonathan Redmond Tár – Monika Willi Top Gun: Maverick – Eddie Hamilton Best Visual Effects Avatar: The Way of Water – Joe Letteri, Richard Baneham, Eric Saindon, and Daniel Barrett‡ All Quiet on the Western Front – Frank Petzold, Viktor Müller, Markus Frank, and Kamil Jafar The Batman – Dan Lemmon, Russell Earl, Anders Langlands, and Dominic Tuohy Black Panther: Wakanda Forever – Geoffrey Baumann, Craig Hammack, R. Christopher White, and Dan Sudick Top Gun: Maverick – Ryan Tudhope, Seth Hill, Bryan Litson, and Scott R. Fisher The Academy held its 13th annual Governors Awards ceremony on November 19, 2022, during which the following awards were presented:[19] To Euzhan Palcy, a masterful filmmaker who broke ground for Black women directors and inspired storytellers of all kinds across the globe.[20] To Diane Warren, for her genius, generosity and passionate commitment to the power of song in film.[20] To Peter Weir, a fearless and consummate filmmaker who has illuminated the human experience with his unique and expansive body of work.[20] Michael J. Fox – "For his tireless advocacy of research on Parkinson's disease alongside his boundless optimism exemplifies the impact of one person in changing the future for millions."[21] Films with multiple nominations Nominations Film 11 Everything Everywhere All at Once 9 All Quiet on the Western Front The Banshees of Inisherin 8 Elvis 7 The Fabelmans 6 Tár Top Gun: Maverick 5 Black Panther: Wakanda Forever 4 Avatar: The Way of Water 3 Babylon The Batman Triangle of Sadness The Whale 2 Living Women Talking Films with multiple wins Awards Film 7 Everything Everywhere All at Once 4 All Quiet on the Western Front 2 The Whale The following individuals, listed in order of appearance, presented awards or performed musical numbers:[22] Presenters Name(s) Role Sylvia Villagran Served as announcer for the 95th Academy Awards[23] Emily Blunt Dwayne Johnson Presented the award for Best Animated Feature Ariana DeBose Troy Kotsur Presented the awards for Best Supporting Actor and Best Supporting Actress Cara Delevingne Introduced the performance of "Applause" Riz Ahmed Ahmir "Questlove" Thompson Presented the award for Best Documentary Feature Film and Best Live Action Short Film Halle Bailey Melissa McCarthy Presented the trailer for The Little Mermaid Michael B. JordanJonathan Majors Presented the award for Best Cinematography Donnie Yen Introduced the performance of "This Is a Life" Jennifer ConnellySamuel L. Jackson Presented the award for Best Makeup and Hairstyling Morgan FreemanMargot Robbie Presented the Warner Bros. 100 Years tribute Paul DanoJulia Louis-Dreyfus Presented the award for Best Costume Design Deepika Padukone Introduced the performance of "Naatu Naatu" Eva LongoriaJanet Yang Presented a montage promoting the Academy Museum of Motion Pictures Antonio BanderasSalma Hayek Pinault Presented the award for Best International Feature Film Elizabeth OlsenPedro Pascal Presented the awards for Best Documentary Short Film and Best Animated Short Film Hugh GrantAndie MacDowell Presented the award for Best Production Design John ChoMindy Kaling Presented the award for Best Original Score Elizabeth Banks Presented the award for Best Visual Effects Danai Gurira Introduced the performance of "Lift Me Up" Andrew GarfieldFlorence Pugh Presented the awards for Best Original Screenplay and Best Adapted Screenplay Kate HudsonJanelle Monáe Presented the award for Best Sound and Best Original Song John Travolta Presented the "In Memoriam" segment Zoe SaldañaSigourney Weaver Presented the award for Best Film Editing Idris ElbaNicole Kidman Presented the award for Best Director Halle BerryJessica Chastain Presented the awards for Best Actor and Best Actress Harrison Ford Presented the award for Best Picture Performers Name Role Work Rickey Minor Music director Conductor Orchestral Sofia Carson Diane Warren Performers "Applause" from Tell It Like a Woman David Byrne Stephanie Hsu Son Lux Performers "This Is a Life" from Everything Everywhere All at Once[24] Kaala Bhairava Rahul Sipligunj Performers "Naatu Naatu" from RRR Lady Gaga Performer "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick Rihanna Performer "Lift Me Up" from Black Panther: Wakanda Forever Lenny Kravitz Performer "Calling All Angels" during the annual "In Memoriam" tribute Jimmy Kimmel hosted the 95th Academy Awards. In September 2022, the Academy hired television producers Glenn Weiss and Ricky Kirshner to oversee production of the 2023 ceremony.[25] AMPAS president Janet Yang and CEO Bill Kramer remarked that they looked "to deliver an exciting and energized show" with Weiss and Kirshner.[26] Two months later, comedian and talk show host Jimmy Kimmel was announced as host of the gala. "Being invited to host the Oscars for a third time is either a great honor or a trap," Kimmel stated in a press release regarding his selection. "Either way, I am grateful to the Academy for asking me so quickly after everyone good said no", he concluded.[27] Furthermore, AMPAS announced that all 23 categories would be presented live during the gala. The announcement came in response to an internal survey which indicated negative feedback regarding the previous year's decision to present eight below-the-line categories prior to the live portion of last year's gala.[28] In light of the Chris Rock–Will Smith slapping incident during the previous year's telecast, AMPAS announced that the organization hired a "crisis team" in the event a similar altercation or if an unexpected fiasco arose.[29] In an interview published by Time magazine, Kramer explained: "We have a whole crisis team, something we've never had before, and many plans in place. We've run many scenarios. So it is our hope that we will be prepared for anything that we may not anticipate right now but that we're planning for just in case it does happen."[30] The Dolby Theatre stage on the day of the ceremony Several others participated in the production of the ceremony and related events. Rickey Minor served as musical director for the ceremony.[31] Production designers Misty Buckley and Alana Billingsley, who were the first women-led design team for an Oscars telecast, designed a new stage for the show.[32] According to Buckley and Billingsley, the stage was designed to resemble Art Deco movie places from the Golden Age of Hollywood.[33] Additionally, the set utilized several LED panels that were used to display the category names, winners' names, or images from the nominated films.[34] Notably, the arrivals area along Hollywood Boulevard outside the Dolby Theatre was lined with a champagne-colored carpet, marking the first time since the 32nd ceremony in 1960 that a non-red colored carpet was utilized for the gala. According to red carpet consultant Lisa Love, the production team chose a lighter shade of carpet color in order to not clash with a sienna-colored tent erected to shield attendees from the sun or potential rain. She also added that the shades of color for both the carpet and tent were inspired by "watching the sunset on a white-sand beach at the 'golden hour' with a glass of champagne in hand, evoking calm and peacefulness".[35] Lady Gaga was initially not scheduled to perform her nominated song "Hold My Hand" from Top Gun: Maverick due to prior commitments involving her role in Joker: Folie à Deux. On the morning of the ceremony, however, it was reported that Gaga would perform at the ceremony.[36] Meanwhile, actress Glenn Close, who was originally scheduled as a presenter during the gala, canceled her appearance due to a positive COVID-19 test.[37] When the nominations were announced, nine of the ten films nominated for Best Picture had earned a combined gross of $1.57 billion at the American and Canadian box offices at the time. Top Gun: Maverick was the highest-grossing film among the Best Picture nominees with $718.7 million in domestic box office receipts.[38] Avatar: The Way of Water came in second with $598.4 million; this was followed by Elvis ($151 million), Everything Everywhere All at Once ($70 million), The Fabelmans ($15 million), The Banshees of Inisherin ($9 million), Tar ($5.6 million), Triangle of Sadness ($4.2 million), and Women Talking ($1.1 million). The box office figures for All Quiet on the Western Front were unavailable due to their distributor Netflix's policy of refusing to release such figures.[39] Furthermore, by virtue of Avatar: The Way of Water and Top Gun: Maverick's Best Picture nominations, it marked the first time since the 55th ceremony in 1983 that the two highest grossing films of the year were both nominated in the aforementioned category.[40] Andrea Riseborough's Best Actress nomination for To Leslie was controversial amongst critics and pundits, as Momentum Pictures, the film's distributor, did not fund a conventional advertising-driven awards campaign for the film. Instead, director Michael Morris and his wife, actress Mary McCormack, organized a "celeb-backed campaign" to get Riseborough nominated.[41][42] They contacted friends and colleagues in the entertainment industry, asking them to view the film and share it with others if they enjoyed it.[43] Morris and Riseborough also hired publicists to coordinate the efforts. While not initially regarded as a serious contender, the campaign raised Riseborough's profile; dozens of celebrities praised her performance on social media, and some hosted screenings of the film during voting for the Academy Award nominations in January 2023.[44][45] Riseborough's nomination was announced on January 24, which the Los Angeles Times called "one of the most shocking nominations in Oscar history".[43] After her nomination was announced, speculation arose that the tactics might have violated AMPAS rules against directly lobbying voters.[46] A post on the film's Instagram account was noted by several AMPAS members for possibly violating a rule prohibiting "[singling] out 'the competition' by name" by featuring a quote from film critic Richard Roeper, who praised Riseborough's performance as better than Cate Blanchett's in Tár, a fellow nominee for Best Actress.[47] On January 27, the Academy announced a review of the year's campaigns "to ensure that no guidelines were violated, and to inform us whether changes to the guidelines may be needed in a new era of social media and digital communication".[48] The Academy has rescinded nominations for nominees who participated in unsanctioned campaigning. However, there were no reports that Riseborough had been involved in such, or that any Academy members had lodged formal complaints about the campaign's behavior.[48] On January 31, the Academy concluded its review by pledging to address "social media and outreach campaigning tactics" which they said caused "concern", but confirming that Riseborough's nomination would be retained.[49] Following the controversy, the Academy introduced new campaigning rules and clarifications in May 2023.[50] Variety columnist Owen Gleiberman wrote: "It didn't rock the boat, it didn't overstay its welcome, and it left you feeling that the world's preeminent awards show, all doom-saying punditry to the contrary, is still, on balance, a very good thing." He also added that the wins received by Everything Everywhere All at Once "lent the evening a rare emotional unity".[51] Television critic Daniel Fienberg of The Hollywood Reporter similarly praised the show's emotional beats and found its flaws "were mitigated more gracefully than just about any Oscars telecast" he could recall.[52] Mick LaSalle of the San Francisco Chronicle commended Kimmel's stint as host stating: "He was establishing that 2023 would not be a repeat of 2022 — and it wasn't. It was such a relief to see something, anything, actually get better."[53] Mike Hale of The New York Times remarked on "the ordinariness and sameness of the ABC broadcast" compared to the prior year,[54] while USA Today's Kelly Lawler criticized it as "terribly fake" and felt that Kimmel's role "felt phoned in, or at least maybe monitored by corporate overlords looking to avoid controversy" despite some of his jokes tackling controversial subjects such as the January 6 United States Capitol attack and Tom Cruise's Scientology advocacy.[55] Hale added that "the modern Oscars have become something more to be endured than enjoyed".[54] The American telecast on ABC drew in an average of 18.75 million people over its length, which was a 13% increase from the previous year's ceremony and marked the first time that the Academy Awards experienced consecutive years of viewership increase since the 86th Academy Awards in 2014.[3] The show also earned higher Nielsen ratings compared to the previous ceremony with 9.9% of households watching the ceremony.[56] In addition, it garnered a higher 18–49 demo rating with a 4.03 rating among viewers in that demographic.[57] It was the most-watched prime time entertainment broadcast of 2023 in the United States.[58] In July 2023, the broadcast was nominated for three awards at the 75th Primetime Creative Arts Emmys but failed to win in any of the categories for which it was nominated.[59][60] The annual "In Memoriam" segment was introduced by John Travolta. Singer Lenny Kravitz performed his song "Calling All Angels" during the tribute.[61][62] Olivia Newton-John – singer, actress John Korty – director, producer May Routh – costume designer Louise Fletcher – actress John Zaritsky – cinematographer Albert Brenner – production designer Irene Papas – actress Mitchell Goldman – executive Bob Rafelson – director, writer, producer Albert Saiki – design engineer Ian Whittaker – set decorator Robbie Coltrane – actor Kirstie Alley – actress Ray Liotta – actor Vicky Eguia – publicity executive Angelo Badalamenti – composer Greg Jein – visual effects artist, model maker Neal Jimenez – writer, director Mike Hill – film editor Tom Luddy – producer, film festival co-founder Marina Goldovskaya – director, cinematographer, educator Christopher Tucker – special effects makeup artist Irene Cara – actress, singer, songwriter Gregory Allen Howard – writer, producer Owen Roizman – cinematographer Luster Bayless – costume designer Gray Frederickson – producer Robert Dalva – film editor Nichelle Nichols – actress Edward R. Pressman – producer Douglas McGrath – writer, director, actor Julia Reichert – producer, director Edie Landau – producer, executive Mike Moder – assistant director, producer Jean-Luc Godard – director, writer Ralph Eggleston – animator, production designer Marvin March – set decorator Burt Bacharach – composer Nick Bosustow – producer Clayton Pinney – special effects artist Simone Bär – casting director Donn Cambern – film editor Tom Whitlock – songwriter Amanda Mackey – casting director Angela Lansbury – actress Wolfgang Petersen – director, writer, producer John Dartigue – publicity executive Burny Mattinson – animator Maurizio Silvi – makeup artist Jacques Perrin – actor, producer, director Mary Alice – actress Gina Lollobrigida – actress Carl Bell – animator Douglas Kirkland – photographer Vangelis – composer, musician James Caan – actor, producer Raquel Welch – actress Walter Mirisch – producer, former President of the Academy List of submissions to the 95th Academy Awards for Best International Feature Film ^ Jerome Robbins and Robert Wise first achieved this distinction for co-directing West Side Story (1961). Brothers Joel Coen and Ethan Coen later earned this same feat for their direction of No Country for Old Men (2007).[12] ^ Many consider Merle Oberon, who was nominated for her role in The Dark Angel (1935), to be the first Asian nominee in this category, but she hid her mixed-race heritage due to fears regarding discrimination and the impact it would have on her career.[14]

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