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| **1) Poems** | **Summary** | **Key themes** |
| 1. **Ozymandias**
 | A poem criticising the power of a once-great pharaoh. | Power of humansPower of nature |
| 1. **London**
 | A poem exposing the grim reality of life in London during the 18th century. | Power of humansEffects of conflict |
| 1. **My Last Duchess**
 | A jealous duke reveals his control and possessiveness over his deceased wife. | Power of humansNegative emotions – pride |
| 1. **The Prelude**
 | A poem that explores the power of nature through the eyes of a young boy. | Power of natureMemory |
| **e) Kamikaze** | A Japanese pilot decides to turn back from a World War 2 suicide mission and is shunned by society and family. | IdentityEffects of conflict and loss |
| **f) Exposure** | A poem that exposes the brutal reality of war on soldiers during World War 1. | Power of natureReality of conflict |
| **g) Remains** | A man is haunted by the act of killing someone whilst in a war zone and suffers PTSD. | Negative emotions - guiltmemory |
| **h) Poppies** | A poem from a mother’s perspective about her son going to war. | MemoryLoss and absence |

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| **Poems** | **Summary** | **Key themes** |
|  **i) War Photographer** | A war photographer grapples with the reality of capturing disturbing images in war zones whilst remaining detached from the suffering. | Power of memoryEffects of conflict |
| **j) Checking Out Me History** | A mixed-raced man conveys his frustration with educational institutions that only teach about white, European historical figures.  | IdentityNegative emotions - anger |
| **k) Tissue** | A poem that explores the power and fragility of human existence through the metaphor of paper. | IdentityPower of humans |
|  **i) The Emigree** | An emigrant nostalgically reflects on her homeland that she left following war. | Effects of conflictIndividual experience |
| **m) The Charge of the Light Brigade** | A poem that celebrates the bravery of 600 cavalry who, outnumbered and surrounded, heroically defeated their enemy in a battle during the Crimean War. | Reality of conflictEffects of conflict and loss |
|  **n) Bayonet Charge** | A soldier frantically charges into the chaos of war and his patriotism is quickly replaced by terror and confusion. | Reality of conflictIndividual experiences |
| **o) Storm on the Island** | A poem that portrays the resilience and vulnerability of people in the face of a storm. An extended metaphor for the civil war in Northern Ireland. | Power of natureEffects of conflict |

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| **2. Poetic Methods** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **a) Imagery** | When descriptive language is used to create a clear picture. | ‘little fishing boats strung out like bunting on a green-blue translucent sea’ – **Kamikaze**  |
| **b) Irony** | A device that implies a distance between what is said and what is meant. | In **Ozymandias**, the king builds a statue in his honour but the irony is that his statue crumbles representing his loss of power.  |
| **c) Oxymoron** | Two contradictory words are placed together. | ‘exploding comfortably’ – **Storm on the Island** |
| **d) Symbolism** | Something (an item, person, etc) is used to represent a grander idea. | In **Poppies**, a poppy is a symbolic sign of respect to remember those who have lost their lives in war. |
| **e) Extended Metaphor** | A metaphor introduced and extended through a piece of text. | In **Storm on the Island**, the storm is an extended metaphor for the political troubles in Ireland.  |
| **h) Repetition** | When a word/phrase is repeated for effect. | *‘But nothing happens’* – **Exposure** |
| **i) Volta** | A turning point in poem that has a ‘mood shift’. | There is a moment of ‘volta’ in **The Prelude** as the boy’s mood changes from adventurous to fearful. |

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| **3. Form and Structure** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **a) Dramatic monologue** | A poem that features one person speaking for an extended time. | **My Last Duchess** is spoken through the perspective of a controlling and manipulative Duke. |
| **b) Free verse** | A poem with a distinct rhythm but no rhyme scheme. | **Kamikaze** is free from the constraints of regular rhythm. |
| **c) Rhyme** | Words that have similar sounds used together for effect. | *‘Dem tell me bout 1066 and all that**Dem tell me bout Dick Whittington and he cat’*Parts of **Checkin Out Me History** are read in a nursery rhyme form as the poet mocks the unimportant things he learnt at school. |
| **d) Rhythm** | The beat and pace of the poem. | Rhythm is used in **The Charge of the Light Brigade** to mirror the galloping of the horses as they charge into battle. |
| **e) Sonnet** | A 14-line poem with a strict rhyme scheme often written about love. | **Ozymandias** is a form of sonnet that reflects how much Ramesses II loves himself. |
| **f) Enjambment** | A continuation of a sentence onto the next line. | *‘his foot hung like* *statuary in mid stride’ –* **Bayonet Charge** |
| **g) Caesura** | A break in a line caused by a full stop, comma, bracket, etc. | *‘My city hides behind me. They mutter death’ –* **The Emigree** |