

EDUQAS POETRY ANTHOLOGY KO

Terminology	Definition
Imagery	visually descriptive language
Simile	comparison between two things using like or as
Metaphor	where one thing becomes another in a comparison
Onomatopoeia	words that sound like their meaning
Symbolism	the use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities
Repetition	when words or phrases are used more than once in a piece of writing
Personification	Giving human qualities to inanimate objects
Persona	The voice/ speaker of the poem. Different from the writer.
Semantic field	A group of words related in meaning.
Sonnet	A 14 line poem, with a clear rhyme scheme. Usually focuses on love.
Free-verse	A poem that doesn't have any clear rhyme scheme or rhythm.
Connotations	Implied or suggested meaning of words or phrases
Stanzas	The way verses are structured
Juxtaposition	placing contrasting ideas close together in a text
Enjambment	incomplete sentences at the end of lines in poetry, where one line runs on to the next for effect
Caesura	a break in the middle of a line of poem using punctuation (. , : ;)
End-stopping	punctuation at the end of a line of poetry
Rhythm	A recurring beat in the poem

SKILLS
<p>Analysis using PEAZ: Point: A clear analytical point which shows insight and clearly answers the question Evidence: Support with a short quote(s) or example from the text. Analysis: Make explicit where the quote is from then explain the meaning and effect of the quote(s) you use – both explicit and implicit. Aim for two interpretations per quote. Zoom in on Language: Zoom in on a specific language choice (use subject terminology) and explore its connotations and effect on the audience. Consider whether Elizabethan audience would react differently to a contemporary audience. Refer to the writer: Evaluate Shakespeare's motive and how it supports his intended purpose for the play</p> <p>COMPARISON SKILLS: Link to the question for both texts stating the similarity or difference, Give a quote which links to your idea from poem 1 Explain briefly what the quote means Use comparative connectives in your answer to then explain a quote from poem 2 and HOW the quotes are different or the same and what they make you think</p>

EXAM REQUIREMENTS

<p><u>SINGLE POEM ESSAY – 20 mins 15 marks (including planning time)</u></p> <p>Intro – link to question. Explain the overall meaning of the poem briefly. Mention time period/context. Throughout the essay – Choose relevant quotes and analyse the language, structure and effect of these quotes. Refer to the question regularly and link to the context regularly.</p> <p><u>COMPARISON POEM ESSAY – 40 mins 25 marks (including planning time)</u></p> <p>Intro – link to question. Explain the overall meaning of the poem briefly. Mention time period/context. Through the essay– Start with the 2nd poem, choose relevant quotes from the poem and analyse the language, structure and effect of these quotes and then how they link to examples and analysis from poem 1. You must use connectives of comparison. Refer to the question regularly and link to the context regularly.</p>

Comparison Connectives		Tentative Phrases	
Similarly	In contrast / Contrastingly	Could	Maybe
In the same way	On the other hand	Might	Possibly
Also	However	May	Perhaps
In addition	Whereas	Appears	Seems to

THE ROMANTICS
<p>Believed in the self and exploring intense emotional feelings. Also fascinated by beauty, nature and truth, and the way moments can go beyond normal human experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Byron Wordsworth Shelley Keats Blake <p>Inspired by The Romantics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrett-Browning Dickinson

LINKS BETWEEN THE POEMS
<p>WAR/CONFLICT</p> <p>Mametz Wood, Dulce et Decorum Est, The Manhunt, The Soldier, A Wife in London</p> <p>NATURE</p> <p>Death of a Naturalist, To Autumn, Hawk Roosting, Excerpt from the Prelude</p> <p>LOVE</p> <p>Cozy Apologia, Valentine, Afternoons, She Walks in Beauty, Sonnet 43</p> <p>PLACE</p> <p>Living Space, London, Ozymandias, Afternoons, As Imperceptibly as Grief</p>

The Manhunt – by Simon Armitage (2007)	Sonnet 43 - by Elizabeth Barrett-Browning (1850)	London – by William Blake (1794)	The Soldier – by Rupert Brooke (1914)	She Walks in Beauty’ - by Lord Byron (1813)	Living Space – by Imtiaz Dharker (1989)
A soldier with physical and emotional pain. His wife supports him towards recovery.	A woman expressing her intense love in many ways.	Criticising widespread suffering of the poor in London.	An idealistic representation of fighting and dying for one’s country, written before the true horrors became apparent.	The poet is captivated by female beauty – both external and internal – and explores his feelings.	Poem concerned and awe-struck by dangerous living conditions of Mumbai slums where there is no space or clean water.
Eddie Beddoes – peacekeeper in Bosnia, shot, PTSD. Rebuilding relationship with wife.	Influenced by Romantic Poets. Wrote 44 sonnets to husband before marriage. Religious upbringing that her love transcends.	Terrible age of poverty, and child labour and prostitution. Government and Church are blamed. Blake lived in London in Georgian Era – saw it all.	Written before the war started. Propaganda – originally entitled ‘The Recruit’ 2 million men ended up dying in WW1.	Written about Byron’s cousin’s wife who wore a black dress at a funeral. One of the romantics – believe in passion/beauty. Wild, many affairs, womaniser.	Poet is a film maker, dividing time between London and India, and wanting to raise awareness of social issues like terrible conditions within Mumbai slums.
‘Frozen river which ran though his face’ ‘Handle and hold’ ‘His grazed heart’ ‘Foetus of metal beneath his chest’ ‘Unexploded mine buried deep in his mind’	‘How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.’ ‘... to the depth and breadth and height my soul can reach’ ‘... with my childhood’s faith’ ‘with the breath, smiles, tears of all my life!’ ‘... better after death’	‘Mark in every face I meet/Marks of weakness, marks of woe’ ‘In every ...’ ‘Every black’ning Church appals’ ‘Soldier’s sigh/runs in blood down palace walls’ ‘the youthful harlot’s curse’	‘There’s some corner of a foreign field that is forever England’ ‘A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware’ ‘All evil shed away’ ‘Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given’ ‘At peace, under an English heaven’	‘She walks in beauty like the night of cloudless climes and starry skies’ ‘All that’s best of dark and bright meet in her eyes’ One shade the more, one ray the less had half impaired’ ‘So soft, so calm, yet eloquent’ ‘A heart whose love is innocent!	‘There are just not enough straight lines. That / is the problem.’ ‘Nails clutch at open seams’ ‘The whole structure leans dangerously / towards the miraculous’ ‘The dark edge of a slanted universe’ ‘The bright, thin walls of faith’
As Imperceptibly as Grief – by Emily Dickinson (1890)	Cozy Apologia – by Rita Dove (1999)	Valentine – by Carol Ann Duffy (1993)	A Wife in London – by Thomas Hardy (1899)	Death of a Naturalist – by Seamus Heaney (1966)	Hawk Roosting – by Ted Hughes (1960)
The poet is consumed by grief. This is symbolised by the summer passing too quickly, and the darker side of nature approaching.	A contented romantic relationship set against the backdrop of a hurricane.	A realistic interpretation of love using the extended metaphor of an onion.	A wife waits alone in the gloomy London fog. She receives news of her husband’s death by telegram, the next day ironically she receives a love letter from him.	Describes the joy of discovering nature in childhood, the later finding it different and frightening.	Hawk’s viewpoint is used to show its dominance in nature. It is in awe of its creation, kills brutally and indiscriminately. It has always been this way in nature, and the hawk doesn’t want it to change.
A recluse. Written about departure/death of a friend who had been staying. 5 school friends died of T.B. Grew up in beautiful New England. Inspired by Romantics.	Poet married to Fred Viebahn – a tribute to him. Set against imminent arrival of hurricane which led to evacuation of 2.6 million people.	Feminist/Lesbian – seeking to challenge traditional views of love in society. Dad was Labour party candidate. Criticising Thatcherite materialistic society and the fake, clichéd Valentine’s Day institution.	About the Boer War and a soldier’s death. Communication channels bad in 19 th century. Poet separated from wife. Wife died. He still loved her though and read her letters after her death – links to voice from beyond the grave idea.	Reflect poet’s interest in nature. Reflects loss of childhood innocence. Age 12 – his brother died. References fear of his maturing sexuality as he started a Catholic Boarding school were sinful deeds were punished and attitudes to sex were very strict	The poet was fascinated by animals a farmer for a short while. Also he studied Anthropology – the behaviour of humans throughout history. Hawk was a Nazi symbol. Poet using hawk as a metaphor for the way leaders like Hitler abuse power.
‘As imperceptibly as grief’ ‘A quietness distilled as twilight long begun’ As guest that would be gone’ Without a wing or service of a keel’ ‘Our summer made her light escape	‘I could choose any hero, any cause, any age, and sure as shooting arrows to the heart ... there you’ll be’ ‘One eye smiling, the other firm upon the enemy’ ‘Oddly make: Big Bad Floyd’ ‘When has the ordinary ever been news?’ ‘To keep me from melancholy, I fill this stolen time with you’	Not a red rose or a satin heart. / I give you an onion.’ ‘It will blind you with tears’ ‘Its fierce kiss will stay on your lips – possessive and faithful’ ‘Its platinum loops shrink to a wedding ring’ Its scent will cling to your fingers, cling to your knife’	‘She sits in the tawny vapour’ ‘A messenger’s knock cracks smartly’ ‘Flashed news’ ‘Shaped so shortly – He – has fallen – in the far South Land’ ‘His hand, whom the worm now knows’ ‘Penned in highest feather – page full of his hoped return’	‘Gargled delicately’ ‘The thick warm slobber of frogspawn grew like dotted water’ ‘A coarse croaking I had not heard before’ ‘I sickened, turned and ran’ ‘The great slime kings were gathered there for vengeance’	‘Rehearse perfect kills and eat’ ‘Earth’s face upward for my inspection’ ‘I hold creation in my foot’ ‘My manners are tearing off head’ ‘Nothing has changed since I began. My eye has permitted no change’
To Autumn – by John Keats (1819)	Afternoons - by Philip Larkin (1959)	Dulce et Decorum Est – by Wilfred Owen (1917)	Ozymandias – by Percy Shelley (1818)	Mametz Wood – by Owen Sheers (2005)	Excerpt from the Prelude – by William Wordsworth (1798)
The poet explores how Autumn is a beautiful season, and metaphorically suggests the seasons are linked to life and death.	The poet reflects on marital relationships, beauty and growing older.	Considers the horror and lies told about the glory of war and dying for one’s country, with an account of a gas attack.	Considers the faded power of a ruler who had a statue erected for him, that now lies in ruins in the desert.	Explores the waste of life within a Welsh regiment sent to fight and die at Mametz Wood and never given credit. As the farmers find their bodies, their voices are heard again, and we remember them.	Poet explores awe of nature and his childhood, ice-skating with friends on the frozen lakes.
Keats was dying of T.B. and had many of his friends and family die. One of the Romantics – believer in beauty and truth. Realised accepting own mortality doesn’t mean we can’t see the beauty in things.	Poet never married or had a family. Was cynical towards family life, saying it ‘diluted you as a person’. Terrified by the passing of time and how life races away.	Latin – ‘It is sweet and fitting to die for one’s country’ – Propaganda message of the time. Owen experienced WW1 first hand and believed this to be a lie. Use of mustard gas was a chemical first used by German army in 1917 – led to agonising death.	Poet inspired to write poem when British museum got hold of a large fragment of the Egyptian Pharaoh Rameses II. Shelley’s wife, Mary Shelley – fascinated by Science at the time – obsessed with living on after death. Hated Royalty, and written as warning to arrogant rulers. A Romantic - Nature would always be more powerful.	Part of Battle of the Somme – bloodiest battle of WW1.Mametz Wood – much bigger undertaking than Generals thought – 600 died, 4000 injured. Bravery not acknowledged at the time. Welsh poet fascinated by history/identify of the Welsh.	Poet grew up in the poem’s setting of the beautiful Lake District. One of the Romantics – believed in beauty and nature and moments that transcend reality. Mother died at 8. Father died at 13. Poem depicts happiness from before those events.
‘Seasons of mists and mellow fruitfulness!’ ‘swell the gourd’ ‘sitting careless on a granary floor, thy hair soft lifted by the winnowing wind’ ‘Where are the songs of Spring?’ ‘Thou has thy beauty too’	‘Summer is fading’ ‘Setting free their children’ ‘The albums lettered Our Wedding / lying’ ‘Their beauty has thickened’ ‘Something is pushing them to the sign of their own lives’	‘Bent double, like beggars under sacks, knock-kneed, coughing like hags’ ‘Gas! Gas! Quick boys!’ ‘He plunges at me, guttering, choking, drowning’ ‘His hanging face, like a devil’s sick of sin’ ‘My friend, you would not tell with such high zest’	‘Two vast and trunkless legs of stone’ ‘The sneer of cold command tell that its sculptor well those passions read’ ‘The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed’ ‘My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!’ ‘The lone and level sands stretched far away’	‘For years afterwards the farmers found them – the wasted young’ ‘The broken bird’s egg of a skull’ ‘Twenty men buried in one long grave’ ‘Their skeletons paused mid dance- macabre’ ‘absent tongues’	‘The twilight blaz’d’ ‘I heeded not the summons – happy time’ ‘I wheel’d about, proud and exulting, like an untir’d horse’ ‘An alien sound of melancholy’ ‘The orange sky of evening died away’