Poetry and Conflict Poetry – Knowledge Organiser

Remains by Simon Armitage

Content
- "Gaffe" and "gaff" are terms used in modern English to describe an incident of foul play.
- The poem suggests that the British army was losing the war.
- The phrase "bitter and oppressed" refers to the suffering of the troops.

Exposure by Wilfred Owen

Content
- Owen describes the experience of being in a war zone.
- The poem conveys the horrors of war and the loss of innocence.
- The speaker's observations are marked by a sense of isConnectedness with nature.

Poppies by Jane Wyer

Content
- "The poppy" is a symbol of remembrance.
- The poem reflects on the sacrifices made during the war.
- The phrase "deeper sleep" refers to the rest that comes after the end of the battle.

Power and Conflict Poetry – Knowledge Organiser

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- The poem is about the psychological impact of war.
- The speaker describes the devastating effects of war on the soldiers.
- The phrase "the monster" refers to the destructive power of war.

Exposure by Wilfred Owen

Content
- Owen's experience of war is conveyed through vivid imagery.
- The poem is a reflection on the futility of war.
- The phrase "a world of war" is a metaphor for the global conflict.

Poppies by Jane Wyer

Content
- The poem is a tribute to the sacrifices made during the war.
- The speaker pays homage to the fallen soldiers.
- The phrase "a world of war" connects the poem to the broad context of conflict.

Knowledge Organiser

- Remains by Simon Armitage
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- Poppies by Jane Wyer

Themes:
- Power and Conflict
- Love and Loss
- Memory and Remembrance

Language
- The use of imagery and metaphor enhances the poem's impact.
- The poem's language is powerful and evocative.

Conflict, Suffering, Reality of War


Content
- The poem by Simon Armitage reflects on the trauma of war.
- The speaker describes the psychological impact of war on the soldiers.
- The phrase "the monster" refers to the destructive power of war.

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Language
- The use of imagery and metaphor enhances the poem's impact.
- The poem's language is powerful and evocative.
Language

- **Theme:** The power of nature, respect for the power of nature, and the fear of the unknown.

- **Content and Meaning:** The narrator reflects on the awe and respect he feels for the mountain, emphasizing its majesty and grandeur. He contrasts this to his own smallness and insignificance, highlighting the overwhelming power of nature.

- **Form and Structure:** The text is structured in a reflective manner, with the narrator engaging in a monologue that reflects on his experiences and thoughts. The language is evocative and descriptive, using imagery to convey the grandeur of the mountain.

- **Context:** The poem is likely to be set in a remote, natural environment, as suggested by the narrator’s experiences and observations.

- **Language Features:** The text employs descriptive language, metaphors, and similes to convey the awe and majesty of the mountain. The repeated use of the word "enormous" emphasizes the size and scale of the mountain.

- **Themes:** Emphasizes the power and majesty of nature, the insignificance of human creations, and the feeling of incomprehensible power.

- **Style:** This poem is likely to be written in a free verse format, allowing the narrator to freely express his thoughts and observations.

- **Audience:** Likely to be a nature lover, someone interested in the power of nature, or a reader interested in the themes of insignificance and power.

- **Key Points:** The narrator reflects on the grandeur of the mountain, its overwhelming power, and the insignificance of human creations.

- **Quotations:**
  - "The mountain is more shocking (contrast)."
  - "But the language of power is only temporary, the mountain now has crumbled in the sand, and even the most powerful human creations cannot resist the power of nature."

- **Contextual Knowledge:** This poem is likely to draw on the natural world and the awe and respect it inspires, such as the grandeur of mountains and the vastness of the desert.

- **Analysis:**
  - The poem evokes a sense of the sublime, a feeling of awe and wonder, which is typical of Romantic literature.
  - The language and imagery are designed to convey the grandeur and power of the mountain, emphasizing its dominance over the narrator and other human creations.

- **Conclusion:** This poem is a reflection on the power of nature and the insignificance of human creations, using vivid imagery to convey this theme.

**Extract from The Prelude:**

- "The mountain is more shocking (contrast)."
- "But the language of power is only temporary, the mountain now has crumbled in the sand, and even the most powerful human creations cannot resist the power of nature."

**Context:**

- **Poetic Style:** The poem is likely to be written in a free verse format, allowing the narrator to freely express his thoughts and observations.
- **Audience:** Likely to be a nature lover, someone interested in the power of nature, or a reader interested in the themes of insignificance and power.
- **Key Points:** The narrator reflects on the grandeur of the mountain, its overwhelming power, and the insignificance of human creations.
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**Core Themes:**

- **Nature:** The power and majesty of nature, the insignificance of human creations, and the feeling of incomprehensible power.
- **Human Creation:** The fleeting nature of human creations compared to the enduring power of nature.
- **Language:** The language used to convey the awe and respect for nature, emphasizing the grandeur and power of the mountain.
- **Form and Structure:** The use of descriptive language and vivid imagery to convey the grandeur and power of the mountain.

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**Language for comparison**

**Assessment Objectives**

**When poems have similarities**

- **Both poems convey/ address...**
- **Both poems explore/ present...**
- **This idea is also explored in...**

**When poems have differences**

- **Although...**
- **Whereas...**
- **Conversely...**
- **On the other hand...**
- **On the contrary...**
- **Unlike...**

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**Poetic Techniques**

**Structures**

- **Stanza:** A group of lines in a poem.
- **Repetition:** Repeated words or phrases.
- **Enjambement:** A sentence or phrase that runs over into the next line.
- **Assonance:** Alliteration of similar sounds in a poem.
- **Consonance:** Similar sounds that are not alliterative.
- **Vista:** A turning point in a poem.

**Forms**

- **Speaker:** The narrator or person in the poem.
- **Free verse:** A poem that doesn’t rhyme.
- **Blank verse:** A poem in iambic pentameter, but without rhyme.
- **Sonnet:** A 14-line poem with specific rhyme schemes.

**Imtiaz Dharker**

- **Tissue:** A person who writes about the poem. **My Last Duchess by Robert Browning**

**Themes:** Power of Nature, Decay, Pride

**Content, Meaning and Purpose:** The narrator meets a traveler who tells him about a decayed statue that he saw in a desert. The statue was of a long-forgotten ancient king; the arrogant Ozymandias, "king of kings." The poem is ironic and one big metaphor: human power is only temporary, and nature is always superior. Human creations now lay crumbled in the sand, and even the most powerful human creations cannot resist the power of nature.

**Form and Structure:**

- **A small point:** The king is arrogant, as seen by the sneer of cold command in the phrase ‘hers’ might be ‘his’.
- **Lines 1-2:** ‘Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair.’
- **Lines 32-38:** ‘I struck and struck again’
- **Lines 1-4:** ‘I threw to the winds’
- **Lines 21:** ‘For a coming storm, and how they were tossed’

**Themes:** Human creations are born into poverty.

**My Last Duchess by Robert Browning**

- **Themes:** Power of Nature, Fear, Childhood
- **Content, Meaning and Purpose:** The narrator describes how life on an island community prepared for a coming storm, how they were confused and anxious, and how they were finally able to escape the storm.
- **Form and Structure:** ‘It pummels your house’
- **Language:** Sensory language creates an immersive effect: visual, auditory and tactile.

**Imtiaz Dharker**

- **Tissue:** A different metonymy of ‘Tissue’ (hominoids) are explored: firstly, the various pieces of paper that control our personal lives (daily routine, daily exercises); secondly, the tissue of a human body.
- **Content, Meaning and Purpose:** The poem explores the paradox that although paper is fragile, torn, and has no form, it is important and we allow it to control our lives. Also, although human life is much more precious, it is also fragile and temporary.

**Key Themes and connections:**

- **Ozymandias:** The poem is about the power of nature, the insignificance of human creation, and the fleeting nature of human power.
- **My Last Duchess:** The poem is about the power of nature, the insignificance of human creation, and the fleeting nature of human power.
- **Imtiaz Dharker:** The poem is about the power of nature, the insignificance of human creation, and the fleeting nature of human power.

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**Imtiaz Dharker**

- **Theme:** Ozymandias by Percy Bysshe Shelley
- **Content and Meaning:** The Duke is shown in a huge art collection and proudly points out a portrait of his last wife, who was deserted and dead. He was angered by her overseer’s flirtatious behavior and then forced her to marry him by offering her a large sum of money. He then proceeded to build a huge statue of himself, but soon after he was deserted by his wife and the statue became a focal point for the power of nature. He also mentioned how even the mighty and powerful can be destroyed.
- **Form and Structure:** The phrase ‘the king was arrogant’ is emphasized in the poem by the sneer of cold command in the line ‘hers’ might be ‘his’.
- **Language:** ‘I struck and struck again’
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