

# Powerful Poetry



## Poems

## Form

## Vocabulary

### Sonnet 130- William Shakespeare.

- It is a kind of inverted love poem that mocks the conventional polite sonnets.
- It implies that the woman is very beautiful indeed, but suggests that it is important for this poet to view the woman he loves realistically.
- This use of irony allows the reader to better understand the sarcastic message.

### The Manhunt- Simon Armitage.

- The poem is about a soldier who has become seriously injured whilst fighting in a conflict-zone.
- It's written from the perspective of the soldier's wife, is actually based on a real woman: Laura who is attempting to come to terms with what happened.
- Laura is the wife of a peace-keeper in Bosnia in the 1990s, called Eddie Beddoes.
- He was discharged from service due to his injuries, both physical and mental

### Dulce et Decorum Est- Wilfred Owen.

- It was written between August 1917 and September 1918, while he was fighting in World War 1.
- The poem explores the reality of the war and the government's portrayal of war.
- He illustrates the brutal everyday struggle of a company of soldiers, focuses on the story of one soldier's agonizing death, and discusses the trauma that this event left behind.
- The poem takes its title from a poem by Roman poet Horace, and means "it is sweet and fitting to die for one's country".

### They Shut Me Up In Prose- Emily Dickinson

- The speaker links "Prose" (or any writing that is not poetry) with social restriction, suggesting that she could never feel free by writing in this form.
- Dickinson wrote the poem in 1862, in what was then the small, religious, conservative New England town of Amherst, Massachusetts.
- Her upbringing caused her to have social and personal captivity.

### Living Space- Imtiaz Dharker

- Dharker was born in Pakistan and grew up in Scotland.
- It describes the slums of Mumbai, where people migrate from all over India in the hope of a better life.
- The poem expresses physical poverty in the form of a poorly constructed home.

### Half Caste- John Agard

- The poem looks at people's ideas and usage of the term "half-caste".
- 'Half-caste' is a derogatory term for a person who is of mixed race.
- The majority of the poem is filled with the speaker responding to being called half-caste.
- He explores a range of issues affecting black and mixed-race identity in the UK.

**Petrarchan Sonnet-** divides the 14 lines into two sections: an eight-line stanza (octave) rhyming ABBAABBA, and a six-line stanza (sestet) rhyming CDCDCD or CDECDE.

**Shakespearean Sonnet-** divides the sonnet into three quatrains and a concluding couplet, rhyming ABAB CDCD EFEF GG.

**Lyric-** is a formal type of poetry which expresses personal emotions or feelings, typically spoken in the first person.

**Haiku-** a Japanese poem of seventeen syllables, in three lines of five, seven, and five, traditionally evoking images of the natural world.

**Limerick-** a humorous five-line poem with a rhyme scheme AABBA.

**Narrative-** tells a story. Epic poems tell about conflicts or history and ballads tell a story about a particular person.

**Dramatic-** a form of poetry that is written in verse and meant to be recited in public or acted out.

**Stanza-** a set of lines grouped together in a poem.

**Quatrain-** a series of four-lines that make one verse of a poem.

**Rhyme-** a repetition of similar sounds (often these sounds are exactly the same) in the final syllable of two or more words.

**Rhyming Couplet-** A rhyming couplet is a pair of successive lines that rhyme.

**Persona-** a narrative voice that speaks in the first person and appears to define a particular character.

**Empathy-** the ability to understand and share the feelings of another.

**Allusion-** a passing, reference to a person, place, thing or idea - often containing historical or cultural significance.

**Intertextuality-** the shaping of a text's meaning by another text.

**Imagery-** language that creates pictures in our minds and appeals to the senses.

**Caesura-** a pause that occurs within a line of poetry, usually marked by some form of punctuation such as a full-stop, comma, ellipsis, or dash.

**Epistrophe-** when a certain phrase or word is repeated at the end of sentences or clauses that follow each other.

**End-stopping-** a pause that occurs at the end of a line of poetry

**Enjambment-** the continuation of a sentence or phrase from one line of poetry to the next.

**Semantic field-** a group of words, all of which share a similar concept, theme or subject

**Volta:** a change in tone, thought or emotion in a poem

# Powerful Poetry



Poems	Form	Vocabulary
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<p><b>Sonnet 130</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does the poem mock conventional love poems?</li> <li>• Who wrote it?</li> <li>• What type of sonnet if the form of the poem?</li> <li>• What is the poem about?</li> </ul> <p><b>The Manhunt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who wrote the poem?</li> <li>• What is the poem about?</li> <li>• Whose perspective is it written from?</li> <li>• How has the speaker been affected by the events of war?</li> </ul> <p><b>Dulce et Decorum Est</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who wrote the poem? What was his job? When did he write it?</li> <li>• That does the title of the poem translate to?</li> <li>• What is the poem about?</li> <li>• How does the poem show the power of war and its effects?</li> </ul> <p><b>They Shut Me Up In Prose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who wrote the poem? When did they write it?</li> <li>• What is the poem about?</li> <li>• Where did the poet write the poem?</li> <li>• How did the poet's upbringing impact her?</li> </ul> <p><b>Living Space</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who wrote the poem? Where was she born? Where did she grow up?</li> <li>• What is the poem about?</li> <li>• Where in India did people migrate to and why?</li> <li>• How does the poem express poverty?</li> </ul> <p><b>Half Caste</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Who wrote the poem?</li> <li>- What is the poem about?</li> <li>- How does the speaker respond to issues being raised in the poem?</li> <li>- How does this poem explore the power of identity?</li> </ul>
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<p><b>How many lines does a sonnet have?</b></p> <p><b>What is the difference between a Shakespearean sonnet and a Petrarchan Sonnet?</b></p> <p><b>What is the rhyme scheme of a limerick?</b></p> <p><b>How many syllables does a haiku have?</b></p> <p><b>What images does a Haiku traditionally evoke?</b></p> <p><b>How does a narrative poem do?</b></p> <p><b>How is dramatic poetry meant to be read?</b></p> <p><b>What does lyric poetry express?</b></p> <p><b>What person is a lyric poem typically written in?</b></p>
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<p><b>A set of lines grouped together in a poem is called ...</b></p> <p><b>How many lines does a quatrain have?</b></p> <p><b>A Rhyming Couplet is ...</b></p> <p><b>What is a persona?</b></p> <p><b>The ability to understand and share the feelings of another is called ...</b></p> <p><b>What does allusion reference?</b></p> <p><b>Define intertextuality...</b></p> <p><b>Language that creates pictures in our minds and appeals to the senses is called...</b></p> <p><b>What is Caesura usually marked by?</b></p> <p><b>What is the difference between caesura and an End-stopping?</b></p> <p><b>What is a semantic field?</b></p>
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