

1. Poems			2. Poetic Techniques and Methods	
1.	<b>The Prelude</b> - On a walk in the Lake District (an area known for its natural beauty), the speaker finds a boat and steals it. The speaker describes the natural world around him with admiration and happiness, but the mood shifts as he encounters an enormous, black mountain, which fills him with fear and dread. Upon deciding to head home, we recognise that his perspective on nature has been fundamentally altered.		1.	<b>Enjambment</b> - the continuation of a sentence without a pause (usually from punctuation) at the end of a line, couplet, or stanza.
2.	<b>Storm on the Island</b> - An isolated community is preparing itself for the onslaught of a severe storm. The speaker describes the preparations, his thoughts and feeling about the storm, the storm itself and how it affects him. The militaristic imagery he uses conveys the growing strength of the storm's threat.		2.	<b>Caesura</b> - a stop or a pause in a line of poetry - usually caused by punctuation.
3.	<b>Exposure</b> - A group of soldiers during WWI are awaiting orders in the trenches. The speaker describes the horrendous weather conditions that threaten to kill them: they are shown to be another type of enemy.		3.	<b>Metaphor</b> - A comparison (made directly or indirectly) without using 'like' or 'as'.
4.	<b>The Charge of the Light Brigade</b> - The speaker asks us to picture six hundred soldiers that formed the Light Brigade and to admire their bravery with respect, despite their tragic deaths and the mistake that was made.		4.	<b>Cacophony</b> - harsh sounds in order to make a discordant sound.
5.	<b>Bayonet Charge</b> - A soldier during WWI is sent to charge across no man's land with a bayonet or knife fixed to the end of his rifle. As he moves, his thoughts and feelings shift from patriotism and pride to a sense of bewilderment with what he is doing. By the end of the poem, he is desperate to escape the situation he now finds himself in.		5.	<b>Volta</b> - A turning point in the line of thought or argument in a poem.
6.	<b>Remains</b> - A soldier recalls the memories he has of killing a man who was running from a bank raid he was a part of. This experience is not something he can just forget and the images of the man continue to haunt him in his mind.		6.	<b>Plosive</b> - 'b,' 'p,' 't,' and 'd' sounds - which can be harsh, aggressive, or shocking.
7.	<b>Poppies</b> - A mother describes her feelings as her son is leaving home to join the army. She remembers the experiences she had with him when he was a child and how she fears what will happen in the future.		7.	<b>Assonance</b> - a repetition of vowel sounds.
8.	<b>War Photographer</b> - The speaker focuses on the experience of going to war zones and taking photos for national newspapers back in the U.K. In his darkroom, he develops the pictures he's taken. The poem asks us to consider why we have become desensitised to images of war, which is reflected in the way the speaker is emotionally and mentally torn.		8.	<b>Anaphora</b> - A repetition of words, phrases, or clauses, usually at the beginning of lines.
9.	<b>Kamikaze</b> - A kamikaze pilot changes his mind halfway through his mission. The pilot's daughter tries to explain why she think he turned back: because he loved the beauty of nature around him and remembered the days of his childhood. To not complete his mission was viewed as cowardice and a great dishonour to your family in Japanese culture, leaving the pilot's wife and family to shun and isolate him.		9.	<b>Sibilance</b> - Repeated 's' sounds (most often caused by 's' 'ss' and 'c'. These can be harsh, smooth, or sickly).
10.	<b>Ozymandias</b> - The speaker meets a traveller who describes a broken statue he saw standing in the middle of the desert, which is of a former pharaoh, Ozymandias. The statue contains an inscription which shows the pharaoh boasting of his immense power, but around the statue is nothing but wasteland. The poem potentially addresses the abuse of power and the perception of being invincible or undefeatable.		10.	<b>Juxtaposition</b> - two things being placed close together for contrasting effect.
11.	<b>London</b> - The speaker describes a walk around London during the 18th century. Everywhere he looks, the speaker sees poverty, misery and despair. The only ones to escape it are perhaps those living behind the palace walls and the Church, who seem to do nothing about the inequality that surrounds them.		11.	<b>Semantic Field</b> - a set of words relating to the same topic. 'Foul' and 'shot' would appear in the semantic field of sports.
12.	<b>My Last Duchess</b> - The speaker of this dramatic monologue is a Duke presenting a painting of his ex-wife to a visitor to his home. He explains that he was angered by the way she used to treat him like anyone else and seemed to be easily impressed. It is hinted that the Duke may have had the Duchess murdered and at the end of them poem, potentially moving on to a new wife. The poem is critical of the pride and vanity of the Duke, presenting him as sinister and unlikeable.		12.	<b>Ambiguity</b> - a word, phrase, or situation where there are two or more possible meanings and it is unclear which is the correct one.
13.	<b>The Émigrée</b> - The speaker is a young girl forced to leave her home and country, but clings onto the positive memories of her childhood. Through militaristic imagery, we assume she left because of war, and though she knows what her home is like now, she refuses to accept that as a reality and instead imagines the world she remembered.		13.	<b>Anachronism</b> - a person or object placed in an inappropriate time.
			<b>Poetic Structures and Forms</b>	
14.	<b>Checking Out Me History</b> - The speaker is angry with his narrow and Eurocentric education of history. He feels that he needs to carve out his own identity himself, rather than rely on schools to tell him about his own past. He then switches his focus from European historical figures to ones more relevant to his own background.		1. Rhyme	The repetition of syllable sounds - usually at the ends of lines, but sometimes in the middle of a line (called internal rhyme).
15.	<b>Tissue</b> - The speaker uses tissue paper as an extended metaphor for life; explaining how paper has been important throughout history, including through recording our history and through significant texts. The speaker talks of not only the power paper has in that regard, but its fragility. There are varied interpretations, one considering human life to be equally fragile, another exploring that human life is more significant and will outlive the records we make.		2. Couplet	A pair of rhyming lines which follow on from one another.
<b>3. Themes and Ideas</b>			3. Stanza	A group of lines separated from others in a poem.
1. Realities of Conflict		<b>The Charge of the Light Brigade, Bayonet Charge, Remains, War Photographer:</b> Poems set in the heat of battle create vivid pictures of the sights, sounds, and emotions. They can be horrific, disturbing, and traumatic experiences for the poet and reader. Poems set after the battle are more detached from the reality.	4. Blank Verse	Poetry written in non-rhyming, ten syllable lines.
2. Effects of Conflict		<b>The Charge of the Light Brigade, Exposure, Bayonet Charge, Remains, Poppies, War Photographer, Kamikaze:</b> Conflict causes injury (both physical and psychological) and death. Even people not directly involved in the fighting can be affected. Long lasting effects of conflict can lead to trauma, disorientation, and an overwhelming sense of loss and despair.	5. Dramatic Monologue	A poem in which an imagined speaker addresses the reader.
3. Memory		<b>The Prelude, My Last Duchess, Remains, Poppies, War Photographer, The Emigree, Kamikaze:</b> Memories can be powerful, especially those of negative or difficult experiences. Memories often contain specific, personal details which give them a unique power.	6. Elegy	A form of poetry which is about the death of its subject.
4. Power of Nature		<b>Ozymandias, The Prelude, Exposure, Storm on the Island, Tissue, Kamikaze:</b> Nature is a powerful force that can cause suffering and destruction. It's often personified in poetry to describe its effects in human terms. Nature has the power to change humans and affect their decisions. It is often presented as an enemy - personified, merciless, and unstoppable.	7. Lyric	An emotional, rhyming poem, most often describing the emotions caused by a specific event.
5. Power of Humans		<b>Ozymandias, London, My Last Duchess, Tissue, Checking Out Me History:</b> Humans often use power to benefit themselves and the misuse of power can lead to people being hurt and killed. Human power is ultimately insignificant compared to nature, which is vast and timeless.	8. Ode	A formal poem which is written to celebrate a person, place, object, or idea.
6. Decay		<b>Ozymandias, Tissue:</b> The deterioration of material objects, memories and power over time. Poems that explore the effects of decay often use it to symbolise the inevitable decline of humanity as a natural process. Decay can be beautiful, complicated, and slow.	9. Free Verse	Non-rhyming poetry which follows the rhythms of natural speech.
7. Identity		<b>My Last Duchess, The Charge of the Light Brigade, Poppies, Tissue, The Emigree, Kamikaze, Checking Out Me History:</b> Belonging to a family is an important part of human identity. National identity and patriotism can have powerful effects, particularly in war. Examining our identity - who we are - is the constant struggle for human beings. We need to feel that we belong, otherwise we may feel like we are nobody.	10. Sonnet	A fourteen line poem, with variable rhyme scheme, usually on the topic of love for a person, object, or situation.