


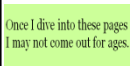





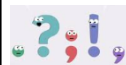





A	Poetic terminology		
1	Simile	The comparison of one thing with another using “as” or “like”	
2	Metaphor	The comparison of one thing with something that it can't literally be	
3	Rhyme	The same sound found at the end of words	
4	Rhyming couplet	Two words at the end of lines of poetry that share a rhyme	
5	Semantic field	A group of words linked by meaning or theme	
6	Alliteration	The same sound repeated in words often at the start of words	
7	Juxtaposition	Two contrasting words or ideas placed together for effect	
8	Free verse	An open form of poetry without clear rhyme or rhythm	
9	Enjambment	The continuation of a sentence beyond the line of the poem	
10	Caesura	A pause or punctuation in the middle of a line of poetry	
11	Stanza	A poetic verse or paragraph	
12	Symbol	When a word or phrase represents a larger idea	
13	Onomatopoeia	A word that sounds similar to the sound it is describing	

B	Information about the poets	
1	Jessie Pope	was employed by the British press to write poetry to promote the war. The government relied on men across the UK to enlist in the war effort and poems such as “Who’s For the Game?” were instrumental in persuading men to enlist.
2	Wilfred Owen	left Britain to fight in WW1 in 1917. He suffered with shellshock and when he was in hospital in Scotland recovering he met the poet Siegfried Sassoon. Owen returned to France in August 1918 and continued to write angry and bitter war poetry. He died in November 1918, a week before the war ended. In his poem Dulce et Decorum Est he writes to his “old friend” who is Pope writing for British newspapers.
3	Carol Ann Duffy	wanted to respond to the War on Terror and she did so by asking poets to write about war and conflict. Her poet Last Post uses lines from Owen’s poem Dulce et Decorum Est.
4	Dorothy Allen	was a member of the Women’s Land Army and wrote a poem about an average working day. Her poem was published in The Land Girl magazine in 1942.
5	Thomas McGrath	served with the American Air Force during WW2. When he came home he published poetry that was associated with anti-government and therefore anti-war tendencies.
6	Warsan Shire	’s parents are from Somalia and she was born in Kenya. She grew up in London but admits she often felt like she didn’t belong there. She likes to write about refugees and immigrants as they usually “don’t have a voice”. She wrote the poem Home after she met a group of Somali teenage refugees.
7	Brian Bilston	is a twitter poet – not much is known about him – it is possible that his anonymity online allows him to be quite political and outspoken in his ideas..
8	Senait Hagose	is not a famous poet, Senait is a refugee and wrote the poem My Mind is an Immigrant as part of a writing workshop to overcome the struggle of leaving Syria. The charity Freedom from Torture encourage refugees to write about their experience as a way of therapy.
9	John Agard	wrote In Times of Peace for Carol Ann Duffy’s selection of poems about war in 2009. His poem deals with the soldiers experience after war. He draws attention to the idea that war doesn’t end for the soldiers in times of peace.
10	Brian Bilston	shared a poem that we look at simplifies stereotypes of different countries. This poem was shared by celebrities on social media after mass shootings in America.



VOCABULARY

**Excellence.
No Excuses.**

Poetry of British Warfare		Year: 8	AC: 1		
Word		Definition	Synonyms	Antonyms	Etymology
1.	Propaganda NOUN	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view	Advertising Information Disinformation	Truth Non-biased Fair promotion	Italian, from modern Latin <i>congregatio de propaganda fide</i> 'congregation for propagation of the faith' - dates from the early 20th century
2.	Fatigue NOUN	Extreme tiredness resulting from mental or physical strain	Tiredness Exhaustion Lethargy	Energy Vigour Liveliness	French <i>fatigue</i> (noun), <i>fatiguer</i> (verb), from Latin <i>fatigare</i> 'tire out'
3.	Zest NOUN	Great enthusiasm and energy	Enthusiasm Eagerness Passion	Indifference Apathy	French – originally used to describe orange or lemon peel to add flavour to food
4.	Bayonet NOUN	A knife, sword or spike shaped weapon designed to fit on the end of a rifle	Blade Knife Sword		French <i>baïonnette</i> , from Bayonne, the name of a town in SW France, where they were first made
5.	Sluggish ADJECTIVE	Slow-moving or inactive	Inactive Slow Lazy	Busy Quick Brisk	From the noun "slug" – slow moving creature
6.	Forlorn ADJECTIVE	Pitifully sad and abandoned or lonely	Unhappy Miserable Sorrowful	Happy Joyful Spirited	Old English <i>forloren</i> 'depraved, morally abandoned', past participle of <i>forlēosan</i> 'lose', of Germanic origin