

AQA Power and Conflict Poetry

1.Key Concepts		2.Themes		3.Poetic Forms / poetic devices	
Romanticism	a belief people should follow ideals rather than imposed rules; renounced ideas of Enlightenment era; stress on importance of feelings ; sense of responsibility to others ; desire to change society	power of humans	human power is explored and critiqued through inequality, control, tyrannical leaders and warfare ; power can be abused	stanza	a division of a poem
				narrative poem	a form of poetry that tells a story
The Establishment	dominant group(s) in society such as the monarch, the church, the government	power of nature	nature's ability to overcome human industry is explored throughout the cluster; nature can appear unexplainable and awesome , leaving us fearful	metaphor / extended metaphor	comparison of two things by saying one thing is another ; a drawn out metaphor through a whole poem
The Sublime	feelings people experience when they see awesome landscapes , or find themselves in extreme situations which elicit both fear and admiration	individual experience	individual people act as speakers , conveying powerful themes such as oppression, trauma and The Sublime through their own experiences and eyes	in media res	starting ' in the middle of something '
				sensory imagery	imagery that describes an array of sense: sights, sounds and sensations
awe	feeling of reverential respect mixed with fear or wonder	effects of conflict	the brutality of war, pointlessness of war, glamorisation and the mental effects of war are all explored	enjambment	sentences continue without pauses at the end of lines
The Renaissance	revival of European art and literature under the influence of classical Greek and Latin models in the 14th–16th centuries	identity	racial, social, cultural and gender differences are all explored through individuals and their identities	volta	a turning point or change in a poem
The Troubles	a period of unrest and violence in Northern Ireland due to political, nationalist and religious beliefs	3.Poetic Forms / poetic devices		caesura	a punctuated pause in the middle of a line
The Industrial Revolution	new technology in manufacturing and power, including factories, steam ships and railways; affected social, cultural and economic conditions ; people moved from villages to cities	dramatic monologue	a poem written in the speech of an individual character	euphemism	An indirect way of saying something
		sonnet	A 14-line, one stanza poem	semantic field	a set of lexically related terms – groups of words with related meanings
		free verse	free, irregular form of a poem	repetition	a single word or group of words is repeated for effect