Week 1 KEY VOCABULARY - Poetic Form & Structure

Anapestic tetrameter	An anapaest is a three syllable metric foot. It comprises of two unstressed syllables followed by one stressed syllable. (o o x)
Blank verse	a line of poetry that is written in a metrical form (such as iambic pentameter) but which DOES NOT rhyme
Caesura	a pause within a line of poetry, usually marked by punctuation of some form.
Free verse	a line of poetry that is not written in a metrical form (such as iambic pentameter) but which may or may not rhyme
Iambic tetrameter	a line of poetry with four iambs (o x, o x, o x, o x) (iamb – a pair of syllables in an unstressed / stressed pattern - o x)
Octet (octave)	an eight-line stanza
Semantic field	A group of words or phrases that share the same topic or meanings
Sestet	a six-line stanza
Sonnet	a form of poetry with 14 lines (with a formal rhyme scheme and meter)

Week 3 CONTEXTUAL KNOWLEDGE

Hundred Year's War – a series of battles between England and France in the 14th and 15th centuries. (1337-1453)

The First World War (also known as The Great War or World War One) - a global conflict involving the nations of Europe along with Russia, the U.S., the Middle East, and other regions. (1914 – 1918)

Propaganda - Information, ideas, opinions that only give one side of an argument with the intention of influencing people's thought and actions (to persuade)

Propaganda is broadcast or published in text form or in images. It can also be spoken in a political speech, for example. It was a significant political tool used by governments on all sides to convince people to join the army or to support the war effort.

War Poetry – Writers have written about the experience of war since Homer in ancient Greece. However, during the First World War, hundreds of soldiers, many of them young men, took to writing poetry as an attempt to convey the extreme emotion and experiences they were thrown into. It was then that First World War poetry became established as a literary genre.

Week 2 KEY VOCABULARY - Ideas

Brutality	Ssavage physical violence or great cruelty.
Conscientious objector	a person who refuses to join or serve in the armed forces for moral or religious reasons
Conscription	the act of forcing people by law to join the armed forces and serve and fight if they are able
Futility	something is certain to happen. It is unavoidable.
Glorify	to praise or honour something to an extreme degree.
Immortalise	to make someone or something so famous that that person or thing is remembered for a very long time.
Jingoism	the extreme belief that your own country is always best, often shown in enthusiastic support for a war against another county.
Marginalise	to treat a person, or group of people, as unimportant and powerless.
Nationalism	the belief that your country is better than others; extreme loyalty to a country.
Patriotism	the feeling of loving your country more than any others and being proud of it.
Redemption	the act of making up for your sins, wrong-doings or evil deeds – to make things better (to **redeem** yourself).
Sceptic	a person who doubts the truth or validity of certain ideas or beliefs.
Subvert	to overturn or undermine something.
Tribute	to say or write something that shows respect and admiration for somebody or something

THEMES

- Glorification of war
- Brutality of war
- Honour
- Patriotism
- Memorialise

Week 4 KEY WW1 POETS

Rupert Brook (1887-1915) – known for idealistic sonnets
Wilfred Owen (1893-1918) – one of the most influential and well-known WW1 poets. Died in battle one week before armistice was declared.
Siegfried Sassoon (1886-1967) – known for angry and compassionate poems. A leading WW1 poet, he became friends with Owen in hospital.

The Sonnet Form

Week 5 Types of Sonnets

Traditionally, a sonnet will consist of:

- 14 lines
- a strict rhyme scheme that structures the poem (exactly what this is depends on the type of sonnet)
- iambic pentameter
- the theme of love

meter

the rhythm of a line of poetry

stressed syllable

a syllable that has more emphasis when we speak the word out loud

unstressed syllable

a syllable that has less emphasis when we speak the word out loud

iamb

a unstressed syllable, followed by a stressed syllable (OX)

O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
Shall	I	com	pare	thee	to	a	su	mmer s	day?

Week 6 Types of Sonnets

If you look a the list of sonnet features, you will note that a sonnet traditionally follows a **strict rhyme scheme that structures the poem**. You will also notice that exactly what this rhyme scheme is will depend on the type of sonnet you are looking at.

The two most prominent forms of sonnet, are the **Petrarchan sonnet**, and the **Shakespearean sonnet**.

Petrarchan sonnet		Shakespearean sonnet	
A	**OCTAVE** (an 8-line section)	A	**QUATRAIN** (a 4-line section)
B		B	
B		A	
A		B	
A		C	**QUATRAIN** (a 4-line section)
B		D	
B		C	
A		D	
C	**SESTET** (a 6-line section)	E	**QUATRAIN** (a 4-line section)
D		F	
C		E	
D		F	
C		G	**COUPLET** (a 'couple' of rhyming lines)
D		G	

Term	Definition
Volta	A turning point in a poem. The poem might change section, tone, topic, or speaker.
Octave	An 8-line section of poetry.
Sestet	A 6-line section of poetry.
Quatrain	A 4-line section of poetry.
Couplet	A 2-line section of poetry (or a 'couple' of rhyming lines).