

CONFLICT POETRY ANTHOLOGY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

IMAGERY		STRUCTURE		VOCABULARY
<i>Descriptive detail which evokes a feeling, idea or atmosphere. Also known as figurative language</i>		<i>The way a poem is organised.</i>		<p>Conflict: a disagreement, a fight, a war, opposing ideas and feelings.</p> <p>Tension: mental or emotional strain/stress.</p> <p>Futility: a state of pointlessness or hopelessness</p> <p>Honour: respect, admiration</p> <p>Sacrifice: giving up something valued for the sake of others.</p> <p>Absurdity: the state of being ridiculous, unreasonable, nonsensical</p> <p>Bitterness: anger and disappointment, resentment</p> <p>Annihilation: complete destruction or defeat</p> <p>Glory: honour and praise</p> <p>Ostracise: to exclude from a group or society</p> <p>Discrimination: the unfair treatment of people, particularly based on their race or gender, or social status</p> <p>Stereotype: a fixed and oversimplified view of someone or something.</p> <p>Class: a social group based on wealth</p> <p>Independence: freedom</p> <p>Maternal: motherly</p> <p>Vengeful: wanting to hurt someone because you feel they have hurt or offended you</p>
Metaphor	Making a direct comparison between two things, normally to emphasise a particular quality. <i>E.g. "Her eyes were green emeralds"</i>	Stanza	A group of lines in poetry separated from each other by a blank line or indentation. Stanzas are like paragraphs but for poetry.	
Simile	Making a comparison between things using 'like' or 'as' and normally to emphasises a particular quality. <i>E.g. "Her eyes were like green emeralds" or "Her eyes were as green as emeralds"</i>	Enjambment	The continuation of a sentence beyond the end of a line or stanza. This structural technique might represent a flow of emotions, thoughts or ideas.	
Personification	Giving human characteristics something non-human (an object or an abstract quality like fear). <i>E.g. "The merciless iced east winds that knive us."</i>	Caesura	A pause or break within a line of poetry often marked by punctuation such as a full stop, comma or question mark – it might be used to interrupt a flow of ideas or feelings or to force the reader to reflect at a certain point in the poem.	
Symbol/Symbolism	An image, object, colour which has layers of meaning and represents something more than itself. <i>E.g. The colour red might symbolise danger, love, anger, and blood. A dove might symbolise peace, purity and innocence.</i>	Contrast and juxtaposition	Two contrasting ideas, feelings or images which are placed alongside each other for a specific effect.	
OTHER LANGUAGE DEVICES		FORM		
<i>Other ways in which writers use words for effect</i>		<i>The rules, patterns and structure of a whole poem (sometimes overlaps with structural techniques)</i>		
Oxymoron	Two contradictory/opposing words placed next to each other. This device might be used to convey complex or contrasting feelings or ideas. <i>E.g. "the wild tender circles"</i>	Narrative poem	A type of poem which tells a story. <i>Two examples of narrative poems from the anthology are 'The Destruction of Sennacherib' and 'The Charge of the Light Brigade'</i>	
Alliteration	The repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of several of the words close to each other	Monologue	A poem with a single speaker conveying their thoughts and feelings. <i>Two examples from the anthology are 'Cousin Kate' and 'Poppies'</i>	
Sibilance	The repetition of 's' or 'sh' sounds for specific effects. <i>E.g. "stormed at with shot and shell"</i>	Narrative perspective	The point of view from which the poem is told. Can be first (I/we), second (you) or third (He/her/They) person perspectives. Perspectives can be singular or plural.	
Emotive Language	Words and phrases used to convey or evoke emotions and feelings. <i>E.g. "laughter is bitter to the burned mouth"</i>	Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhymes at the ends of the lines of a poem. A rhyme scheme can be regular or irregular. <i>An example would be 'A Poison Tree'</i>	
Colloquial language /dialect	Colloquial language is informal language which often includes slang. Dialect is the type of words and speech used by a particular group of people or from a certain place. <i>E.g. "The word 'nipperkin' is a colloquial word used by those who speak using Dorset dialect.</i>	Free Verse	A poem which does not have a regular rhyme scheme or regular rhythm. <i>An example from the anthology would be 'Catrin'.</i>	
				CONFLICT CLUSTERS
				<p>Relationship Poems: Catrin, Poppies, Cousin Kate, A Poison Tree</p> <p>Identity Poems: Half Caste, No Problem, Class Game, Extract from the Prelude</p> <p>War Poems: Exposure, Charge of the Light Brigade, The Man He Killed, What Were They Like, Destruction of Sennacherib, Belfast Confetti, War Photographer</p>

