|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Poem** | **Conflict** | **Power** | | **5 Key Quotations** | | **Structure** | **Context** |
| **Ozymandias** | Conflict between a pharaoh’s great power being reduced to wreckage. | Human power doesn’t last forever. Nature is stronger. | | Two vast and trunkless legs of stone  Sneer of cold command  Look on my works ye Mighty and despair!  Nothing beside remains  Colossal wreck boundless and bare | | The sonnet rhyme scheme is irregular, perhaps symbolic of the broken statue itself, no longer perfect. | It acts as a warning to anyone who thinks they are immortal that power won’t last. Also a Romantic poet who believed in the power of nature. |
| **Extract from The Prelude** | Conflict between man and nature: nature proves it is more powerful. | The power and beauty of nature to make man feel overwhelmed and insignificant. | | An act of strength and troubled pleasure  Heaving through he water like a swan  Huge peak, black and huge  With trembling oars I turned  O’er my thoughts there hung a darkness | | As journey progresses poem becomes rougher. ‘And’ is repeated to give a breathless feel. | This Romantic poet emphasises the power and beauty of nature. The mountain could represent the Industrial Revolution. |
| **London** | Conflict caused by the greatest city in the world having great poverty and oppression. | The abuse of power in Victorian England and the lack of power amongst the poor in society. | | Where the chartered Thames does flow  The mind-forged manacles I hear  Every black’ning church appals  The hapless soldiers sign  Blights with plagues the Marriage hearse | | The regular rhyme scheme reflects the regular walking pace of the narrator as he walks around the city. | Set during poverty of industrial revolution when there was huge poverty. The poet is supporting the French revolutions quest for liberty. |
| **Poppies** | Conflict from prospective of mother left behind when son goes to war. | The powerless of the mother who must deal with her son’s departure to war. | | Before you left I pinned one on to your lapel  Crimped petals, spasms of paper red  The world overflowing like a treasure chest  A single dove flew from the pear tree  Hoping to hear your playground voice... on the wind | | The poem uses a lot of enjambment to enhance the idea of natural tone and the mother’s voice. | The poem is focused on the idea of poppies as symbols of memorial. |
| **Remains** | Explores the long term effect that conflict in war has on a soldier. | A soldier’s power or lack of power over his own memories and experiences of war. | | Probably armed, possibly not  We got sent out to tackle looters  Pain itself, the image of agony  He’s here in my head when I close my eyes  His bloody life in my bloody hands | | Enjambment shows the painful memories run on and on in his mind. | This poem highlights the problem of post-traumatic stress disorder in soldiers. |
| **Storm on the Island** | The conflict between man and nature and peoples fear of the weather. | The power of weather to instil fear into man. | | We are prepared we build our houses squat  The wizened earth had never troubled us  Spits like a tamed cat turned savage  Exploding comfortably down on the cliffs  It is a huge noting that we fear | | Present tense suggests the storm is occurring now. Enjambment helps add to the conversational tone. | The poet was born on an isolated storm-battered island which acts as a metaphor for the troubles in Ireland. |
| **War Photographer** | Conflict between a war zone and rural England. | The powerful war images contrast with the detached way they are consumed. | | Spools of suffering set out in ordered rows  Rural England. Home again to ordinary pain.  Hands... did not tremble then but seem to now  He remembers the cries of this man’s wife  He stares impassively… and they do not care | | The regular 4 line structure reflects the order he is giving to the chaos in photos. | The poet is bitter about the indifferent way in which people view modern welfare through newspapers. |
| **My Last Duchess** | Conflict between how the speaker presents himself and who he actually is. | The power the speaker had over his wife’s life. | | That’s my last duchess… looking as if she were alive  Who passed without much the same smile?  Had your skill in speech – which I have not –  I gave commands then all smiles stopped  Notice Neptune though taming a sea horse | | Enjambment, caesura and pauses to reflect the speakers train of thought. Rhyming couplets and iambic pentameter show high status. | Based on The Duke of Ferrera from the Italian Renaissance. |
| **Exposure** | Conflict between a man and the cruel weather in a warzone. | Nature is more powerful and deadly then bullets and shells. | | Merciless iced east winds that knife us  Mad guests tugging on the wire  Pale flakes with fingering stealth come.. for our faces  Shutters and doors are closed: on us the doors are closed  But nothing happens | | The 5th line in each stanza creates an anti-climax. Para-rhyme reflects how unsettled the soldiers are. | The poet wanted to truthfully show the real conditions for soldiers on trenches. |
| **The Charge of the Light Brigade** | The bravery of the soldiers and the stupidity on the mission. | The powerful military rhythm matches the rhythm of marching drums. | | Into the valley of death rode the six hundred  Someone had blundered  Stormed at with shot and shell  Theirs not to reason why theirs but to do and die  When can their glory fade? | | It has a military rhyme similar to the sound of marching drums of horse hooves. | A miscommunication led a group of soldiers in the Crimean War head first into a battle with catastrophic results. |
| **Tissue** | Conflict caused by holding on to things too tightly. | This poem explores how we cling too tightly to power and should build more things with paper like qualities. | | Paper that lets the light shine through  If building were paper I might feel their drift  Maps too. The sun shines through.  Fly our lives like paper kites  Raise a structure never meant to last | | Enjambment creates a human and calm time. The poem starts looking at the joy of things like paper and wonders what the world would be like if it had the same qualities. | Written from the POV of someone looking at the troubles of the modern world, destruction, war and politics and wealth as well as issues like terrorism and identity. |
| **Bayonet Charge** | The conflict involved in rushing out of the trenches to attack. | The powerful and raw emotions involved in rushing out form the trenches. | | Suddenly he awoke and was running  He lugged a rifle numb as a smashed arm  The patriotic tear... sweating like molten iron  King, honour, human dignity, etcetera dropped  His terrors touchy dynamite | | Enjambment adds to the chaos of the battlefield. | The poem looks at the dehumanising impact of leaving the trenches into no-man’s land. |
| **Checking out me History** | Conflict between what we are taught and not taught by society. | This poem rebels against the way powerful black figures from history are marginalised. | | Bandage up me eye with me own history  Dem tell me bout Dick Whittington and he cat  But dem never tell me about Mary Seacole  Nanny sea-far woman of mountain dream  I carving out me identity | | The irregular verse and colloquial language mirrors the drum beat of the Caribbean music. | The poem looks at how history is taught and the conflict between fact and truths which is sometimes obscured by race or gender. |
| **The emigree** | Conflict between childhood memories of a place and adult understanding. | The power of childhood memories of a place can affect people in adulthood. | | My memory of it is sunlight clear  I am branded by an impression of sunlight  The child’s vocabulary I carried here like a hollow doll  I comb its hair and love its shining eyes  They accuse me of being dark in their free city | | The lack of a consistent line structure or rhyme reflects the speaker’s confusing feelings about the city. | The poet baes many of the ideas on examples of emigration from countries like the Middle East where people are fleeing corruption and tyranny. |
| **Kamikaze** | Conflict between the rules and honour of society and the desire to survive and return to family. | The power of the Japanese government and the power of family. | | A one way journey into history  Shaven head full of powerful incantations  My mother never spoke again  We too learned to be silent  Wondered which had bene the better way to die | | Uses italics for an aside to maybe show the daughter speaking to her own children | It was considered a great honour in japan to die for your country. The pilot in this poem returns home and is rejected by his family forever. |
| HOW TO USE THIS REVISION SHEET | | | | | | | |
| **Bronze:**  Colour code poems that go well together under each heading. | | | **Silver:**  Ask your parents and peers to test your knowledge of each poem. | | **Gold:**  Use the grid to help you write essays comparing how power or conflict is shown in two poems. | | |