CONFLICT POETRY: KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Key Words:

- Extended Metaphor: a metaphor introduced and then further developed throughout all or part of a literary work, especially a poem.
- **Symbolism:** something that stands for or suggests something else; it represents something beyond literal meaning.
- Semantic field: a term used to describe a group of words, all of which share a similar concept, theme or subject.
- Tone: the mood implied by an author's word choice and the way that the text can make a reader feel.
- Sibilance: the repetition of letter/sounds that have a hushing or hissing quality, generally 's' or 'sh'
- Rhyme scheme: the pattern of sounds that repeats at the end of a line or stanza.

Key Concepts:

- Propaganda: information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
- **Patriotism:** devotion to and vigorous support for one's country.
- Conflict: 1. fighting between countries or groups of people 2. A conflict is a serious difference between two or more beliefs, ideas, or interests.3. Conflict is a state of mind in which you find it impossible to make a decision.

Key Skills

- Read and understand 8 poems about conflict and annotate them
- Understand the context of conflict
- Identify and discuss poets' use of terminology
- Write analytically about language
- Explain the poets thoughts and feelings
- Compare how poets present ideas about conflict

Help/Support

- [The poet] suggests that conflict is......
- The line/phrase "......" tells the reader that......
- This implies/suggests/explores the idea that.....
- The word/phrase/image "...." shows/implies/suggests
- During this time in history/conflict/WWI....
- [The poet] may have wanted to show that......

Essential information

mosaic of bone"

Who's for the Game (1915) by Jessie Pope Out of the Blue (2001) by Simon Armitage Written at the start of WWI-propaganda poem-persuasive From the point of view of someone caught in the 'Twin extended metaphor of a game "The red crashing game of a towers attack.' The only way to get down from the building is fight?" Who wants a turn to himself in the show? Your to jump and probably not survive." 'that a white cotton shirt country is up to her neck in a fight/And she's looking and is twirling, turning." others like me/should be wind-milling, wheeling, spiralling, falling" "Do you see me, my love? I am calling for you." failing. Flagging." In Flanders Field (1915) by John McCrae Flag (2004) by John Agard By Canadian poet, soldier, and physician as a memorial to A poem which questions the patriotic commitment to a those who died in Ypres. Natural imagery, determined tone nation's flag and the problems this can lead to. "Between the crosses, row on row," "To you from failing "just a piece of cloth", "brings a nation to its knees", "makes hands we throw/The torch" the guts of men grow bold" Mametz Wood (2005) Owen Sheers A Century Later (2014) by Imtiaz Dharker Sheers revisits Mametz Wood in France, site of a WWI battle. Written in response to 'Anthem for Doomed Youth'; an Soldiers' remains are found in a farmer's field, dug up by extended metaphor linking war to the battle for education farming machinery. The poem remembers the young lives lost and human rights for women.

Dulce et Decorum est (1917) by Wilfred Owen

Written while Owen was fighting in World War 1 and describes a gas attack. 'Like old beggars under sacks' "flound'ring like a man in fire or lime""Dulce et decorum est propatria mori"- It is sweet and right to die for your country

in war. Uses a semantic field of speech "the wasted young"

"the blown /and broken bird's egg of a skull," "a broken

Hollow (2020) by Vanessa Kisuule

the head/and walks on", "You have failed"

Written during the Black Lives Matter protests in the UK in response to the destruction of a statue of a slave trader. "with the clang of toy guns", "there is more to come", "This whole time, you were hollow"

"The school-bell is a call to battle", "she takes the bullet in