

Pre 1900 Poetry

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Exam format: Paper 1 Love through the Ages.
Open book- 60 mins out of a 3-hr paper

Section C: Comparing texts: one essay question linking two texts (25 marks)

This anthology will be compared to Wuthering Heights in a single question

AO1: present argument in relation to the task using literary critical concepts and terminology to express ideas **7 marks**

AO2: demonstrate understanding of authorial methods in relation to the task; demonstrate engagement with how meanings are shaped by the methods used **6 marks**

AO3: explore the significance of relevant contexts in relation to the task and the connection to the historicist literary concept studied **6 marks**

AO4: explore connections across literary texts arising out of historicist study **4 marks**

AO5: engagement with the debate set up in

Key concepts connecting Love Through the Ages

- The ways in which writers and speakers present different types of love
- The influence of contextual factors such as time period, race, social class and gender on the presentation of and perception of love
- The way ideas about love have developed over time; the interpretation of the modern and contemporary reader.
- different generic conventions and expectations about love and the behaviours associated with love.

Metaphor: a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison

Hyperbole : Excessive exaggeration for effect

Simile : A comparison using 'like' or 'as'

Personification: the attribution of human characteristics to things, abstract ideas, etc. for effect

Assonance: the repetition of vowel sounds in words that are close together in a sentence or verse

Alliteration: the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.

Consonance: the repetition of the same consonant or consonant pattern two or more times in short succession.

Onomatopoeia: the use or creation of a word that phonetically imitates, resembles, or suggests the sound that it describes.

Semantic fields: a group of words or expressions that are related in meaning.

Oxymoron: a figure of speech that combines contradictory words with opposing meanings,

juxtaposition: putting things that are not similar next to each other for effect

Imagery: the formation of mental images, figures, or likenesses of things, or of such images collectively

Allusions: brief but purposeful references, within a literary text, to a person, place, event, or to another work of literature

motif: a dominant or recurring idea

symbolism: something which as well as being itself also stands for something else

Rhythm and metre: Metre is the arrangement of rhythms in a repetitive pattern of strong and weak beats. Rhythm is the pattern of stresses within a line of verse.

Lexis: the level of language consisting of vocabulary, as opposed to grammar

Iambic metre: the pattern of a poetic line made up of iambs. An iamb is a metrical foot of poetry consisting of two syllables

Trochee: a foot consisting of one long or stressed syllable followed by one short or unstressed syllable.

Key vocabulary and terminology

Exam style and skills: comment analytically on

- context - both author's and contemporary readers' attitudes to love
- Literary movement in which the poem resides
- a variety of terminology - writers' methods and effects
- a variety of quotations from the poems and analyse meaning
- the comparative connections between the poems and the chosen novel (Wuthering Heights)



Literary movements to refer to:

English Renaissance 1500-1660

Poetic forms most commonly seen were the lyric, tragedy, elegy or pastoral. The goal of each poet was to capture the essence of beauty in the modern world.

Romanticism 1790-1850

A movement celebrating nature and the common man, a focus on individual experience, an idealization of women, and an embrace of isolation and melancholy

Pre-Raphaelite

Artistic movement begun in **1848** - influenced poetry to include ideas about art, love and beauty using lavish metaphors and rich imagery.

Victorian 1837-1901

Coincides with the reign of Queen Victoria. General attitudes to love and marriage were strict, formal and often disapproving. Some writers chose to challenge this.

Metaphysical poets 1600-1690

Looking forward- Links to the rest of Paper 1

Aspects of love in Othello and Renaissance contexts. Building of Analytical skills and knowledge of poetic genres for Paper 1 section B Unseen Poetry.

Comparison skills for paper 2 Texts in shared contexts and the NEA.



POEM from the Anthology	Key Themes	Historicist Context	Key Language Features	Form and structure	POEM from the Anthology	Key Themes	Historicist Context	Key language features	Form and structure
<i>Who so list to hount I knowe where is a hynde</i> by Sir Thomas Wyatt	Rejection Unrequited love Pursuit of/taming the female Love triangle Infatuation	Wyatt was one of Henry VIII's courtiers Renaissance attitudes to women – including women as property ‘hynde’ representing Anne Boleyn	Extended metaphor of the ‘hynde’ or deer as the pursued woman Metaphor of the hunt for the wooing of a lady	Petrarchan sonnet for first 2 parts then followed by a rhyming couplet. Inconsistent iambic pentameter	<i>A Song (Absent from thee)</i> by John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester	Betrayal of a loved one Absence Separation passion	Restoration poem written by a scandalous and promiscuous courtier during Charles II's reign His poetry was a reaction against puritanical religious attitudes	Passion conveyed through hyperbole and occasionally violent language. The last stanza uses religious overtones such as ‘everlasting rest’ and ‘Heav’n’	A short lyric poem Regular iambic tetrameter Occasional deviations deliberately places emphasis upon key words such as ‘faithless’
<i>Sonnet 116</i> by William Shakespeare	Enduring love Constancy Love which outlasts time Lasting passion True love	Renaissance attitudes to marriage as binding Shakespeare writing to an unknown love	Metaphor to compare love to a star that’s always present and never changes Personifies “Time” and “Love,” in the final sestet	Shakespearean sonnet containing 3 quatrains and a final couplet iambic - pentameter used throughout Caesurae used in line 2	<i>She Walks in Beauty</i> by Lord Byron	Love as a spiritual thing A ‘raven’ haired beauty A celebration of loveliness Beauty and admiration Uniqueness	Key member of the Romantic movement Famous for his many scandalous love affairs Written for a real person (not thought to be a lover)	Enjambment and Blazon Famous simile comparing her to ‘the night’ References to nature such as ‘starry skies’ Semantic field of serenity	Regular ababab rhyme scheme iambic tetrameter similar to hymns adds a musicality Enjambment
<i>The Garden of Love</i> by William Blake	Links to nature and natural love Love which does not fit expectations Desire for freedom and liberation	Early romantic writer with anti-establishment ideals Committed Christian but against institution of the church and traditional values	-Semantic field of prisons Allusion to the Garden of Eden Religious imagery	-3 quatrains ABCB in first 2 stanzas then Internal rhymes are used Deceptively simple	<i>The Flea</i> by John Donne	Desire Forbidden love Seduction and pursuit Two people merging together	Metaphysical poem Writes about love and sex in unexpected and clever ways A reaction against gentle and sweet love poems of the 16 th Century - these are argumentative and intellectual	Use of a conceit (extended metaphor) he argues that the flea represents their love and sexual union. Some internal rhyming and references to blood	Uses rhyming couplets and triplets at the end of each stanza Regular pace feels organized and helps with the logic of his argument
<i>Song (Ae fond kiss)</i> by Robert Burns	Themes of heart break Rejected and disappointed love but without animosity Depth of love for another	18 th century sentimental style Early romanticism	Scottish dialect Anaphora Idealistic language to praise beloved Repetition of ‘pledge’	Last 4 lines of last stanza mirror first 4 of first stress on first syllable of every line + ends each line with an unstressed syllable (feminine ending)	<i>To His Coy Mistress</i> by Andrew Marvell	Seduction Passion Sex and physical love Desire Time	Metaphysical poem Carpe Diem poem – meaning seize the day and that one should not wait for the good things in life He wishes to persuade his lady to part with her virginity in this particular argument	Hyperbole used to describe the woman in flattering terms Future condition tense at the start Allusion to mythology ‘Time’s winged chariot’ Gruesome imagery of worms in the grave Extensive enjambment in the final stanza	Structured as a logical argument iambic tetrameter with various deviations The pace increases through the three stanzas
<i>Remember</i> by Christina Rossetti	Love and loss Pain and remembrance Fear of being forgotten	Spirituality of the Pre-Raphaelite movement combined with Victorian ideals	Volta comes half way through the sonnet – Metaphor of death as the silent land Anaphora of ‘remember me’	Petrarchan sonnet 14 lines into two sections: an eight-line stanza and a six-line stanza	<i>The Scrutiny</i> by Richard Lovelace	Desire Broken promises Pleasure Seduction	Carpe Diem poem – the speaker argues that promises made last night were true then but cannot be now. Cavalier poet (fought for the King in the civil war) concerned with virtue and pleasure combined	Repetition of language of promises at the start Humorous and light tone used to gently let the lady down Can be interpreted as somewhat misogynist	Opens with a rhetorical question and continues a logical argument
<i>At an Inn</i> by Thomas Hardy	Heart – break Rejection Unrequited love Missed opportunities	Based on a real event. Victorian society and its restrictions on conduct which Hardy rejected	Male speaker narrates ‘aching’, ‘severing’ and ‘death’. Semantic field of pain ‘Love’s own pair’. Personification of love	five stanzas of octets with alternating metrical patterns conversational style structured rhyme scheme but the use of para-rhyme undermines this	<i>The Ruined Maid</i> by Thomas Hardy	Pre-marital sex Physical love as dangerous Exploitation Judgement of society Double standards	Attack on treatment of working-class women in Victorian England Use of satire to highlight exploitation Hardy wishes to show women’s struggles	‘ruined’= at end of every stanza Angelic imagery Use of colloquial language	Comedic style Uses two voices Bouncing rhythm

La Belle Dame sans Merci. A Ballad by John Keats	Pitiless love Painful love Danger All- consuming passion Death	-ideas about courtly love and chivalry Keats – written out of love for a woman he was denied while he was fatally ill with consumption. Key writer of the Romantic movement	‘lily on thy brow’. Symbol of death ‘I set her on my pacing steed... Metaphor for physical love	Ballad- poetic retelling of a folktale Poem is told in stanzas of four lines	Non Sum Qualis Eram Bonae sub Regno Cynarae by Ernest Dowson	Separation Betrayal Melancholy Longing Sorrow	Part of the Decadent movement at the turn of the century – reacted against the strict moral values of the Victorian era Characterized by cynicism and pessimism Dowson had a tragic life, was rejected by his beloved (a much younger girl) and died at 32	Use a archaic language Use of exclamation mark to repetitively show the importance of Cynara compared to the prostitute he has just slept with. Metaphor ‘flung roses’ to describe encounters in which he has tried to forget her	Alexandrine rhythm – 12 syllable lines used to create a feeling of misery
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