

LOVE AND RELATIONSHIPS POETRY		Poem & Poet	Content and Context (Context in bold)	Key Terms	Themes
Poem & Poet	Content and Context (Context in bold)				
When We Two Parted - 1816 Lord Byron	Narrator recalls the day he and his lover parted. Although the poem was published in 1816, Byron claimed to have written it in 1808 to conceal the identity of the woman in the poem, who was married – Byron was notorious for his scandalous affairs.			Active verbs Allegorical Alliteration Ambiguity Assonance Asymmetrical rhyme scheme Caesura Cyclical structure Dramatic monologue Enjambment Feminine rhyme First person Form Free verse Fricative Half-rhymes Hyperbole Iambic pentameter Iambic tetrameter Imagery Internal rhyme Irony Juxtaposition Language Layout Masculine rhyme Metaphor Monologue Monosyllable Mood Narrative Narrator Onomatopoeia Oxymoron Pathetic fallacy Personification Petrarchan sonnet Plosive Pronouns Quatrains Repetition Rhetorical question Rhyme scheme Rhyming couplet Rhythm Semantic field Sibilance Simile Sonnet Stanza Structure Syllable Symbolism Tercets Third person Tone Voice Volta	Romantic Love – When We Two Parted, Love’s Philosophy, Porphyria’s Lover, Sonnet 29, Neutral Tones, The Farmer’s Bride, Winter Swans & Singh Song.
Love’s Philosophy – 1820 Percy Bysshe Shelley	A poem about unrequited love. Shelley was a Romantic poet – Romanticism was an artistic and literary movement in the 18th and 19th centuries which put emphasis on emotion and nature.				Family Relationships – Walking Away; Letters From Yorkshire; Eden Rock; Follower; Mother, Any Distance; Before You Were Mine; Singh Song & Climbing My Grandfather.
Porphyria’s Lover – 1836 Robert Browning	In this dramatic monologue the speaker seems upset with his lover. However, he decides she belongs to him so he strangles her with her own hair. A feminist reading of this poem might suggest that the speaker sees himself as weak as he’s dependent on his lover.				Distance – When We Two Parted; Sonnet 29; Neutral Tones; The Farmer’s Bride; Walking Away; Letters From Yorkshire; Eden Rock; Mother, Any Distance; Winter Swans.
Sonnet 29 - 1845 Elizabeth Barrett Browning	In this sonnet the speaker tells her lover how much she thinks about him when they’re not together. She wants to be with him rather than just thinking about him. The poem is actually addressed to Barrett’s husband to whom she wrote 44 sonnets and 500 letters during their courtship.				Desire and Longing – Love’s Philosophy, Porphyria’s Lover, Sonnet 29, The Farmer’s Bride, Letter’s From Yorkshire, Follower & Before You Were Mine.
Neutral Tones – 1867 Thomas Hardy	Speaker does not reach a conclusion over who was to blame for the end of the relationship. Much of Hardy’s work is regarded as pessimistic and bleak. ‘...during their brief transit through this sorry world...’ Hardy on marriage.				Getting Older – Walking Away; Follower; Mother, Any Distance; Before You Were Mine & Climbing My Grandfather.
Letters from Yorkshire – 2002 Maura Dooley	Narrator reflects on the different lives that she and the man that writes to her lead. Feeling connected to someone spiritually was important for Dooley who was living at a time when communication wasn’t as easy as it today.			Death – When We Two Parted, Porphyria’s Lover, Neutral Tones & Eden Rock.	
The Farmer’s Bride – 1912 Charlotte Mew	In this dramatic monologue the relationship between farmer and bride has gone wrong. Mew was thought to have been homosexual at a time it was illegal and considered an illness.			Memory – When We Two Parted, Neutral Tones, Walking Away, Eden Rock, Follower & Before You Were Mine.	
Walking Away – 1962 Cecil Day-Lewis	This poem is dedicated to Lewis’ son. A father is still deeply affected by a memory of his son from 18 years ago. The poem is about children experiencing independence and the need for parents to let go.			Nature – Love’s Philosophy, Sonnet 29, Neutral Tones, The Farmer’s Bride, Letters From Yorkshire, Follower, Winter Swans & Climbing My Grandfather.	
Eden Rock – 1988 Charles Causley	Narrator imagines an idyllic scene in which his parents are both young again. Causley’s father died when he was just 7 years of age and he nursed his mother for 6 years before she died.			<div><div>Comparing Connectives</div><div>Contrasting connectives</div></div> <div>Likewise In the same way Similarly Equally Likewise As with</div> <div>However Whereas On the other hand Conversely Alternatively Although</div>	
Follower – 1966 Seamus Heaney	Narrator describes his father’s expert ploughing. As a boy he greatly admired his father’s skill but now older, the relationship has been reversed. Heaney actually grew up on his father’s farm as a child.				
Mother, any distance – 1993 Simon Armitage	This poem is loosely based on the sonnet form and explores the emotional connection of mother and child. The changing nature of parent-child relationships is explored by Armitage.				
The Exam		Assessment Objectives			
Example question: Compare how poets present the loss of love in ‘.....’ and one in one other poem from ‘Love and Relationships’.		A01- Demonstrate an understanding of the question & poems, use quotations to evidence understanding. Ensure comparisons are made between poems & made throughout your response. <u>12 marks available</u>			
INFO ❑45 minutes ❑1 task only- no choice of question ❑1 poem printed		A02- Carefully analyse the language used by the poet & comment on the intended effect on the reader. Ensure that you include subject terminology in your response. Comment where you can on structure/form <u>12 marks available</u>			
Actions: Step 1: Read & highlight the key words of question Step 2: Decide on one poem to compare to Step 3: Write quotes you want to use from your chosen poem & connect them to quotes from the printed poem. Step 4: Write the essay: intro/PEE on one poem – connective- PEE on next poem/Repeat Step 6: Conclusion		A03- Show understanding of the relationships between poems & acknowledge the contexts (time) in which they were written & think about how this aids your understanding <u>6 marks available.</u>			
Stretch yourself Be original, develop your own interpretations; Be critical, give your own justified opinions; Develop your ideas on context- what effect does have on the poem & your understanding?					