

Y9 Poetry: Faces of Love Knowledge Organiser

Poetic Techniques

Term	Definition
Plosives	Repeated hard sounds such as 'b', 'p' or 'd'
Metaphor	When you say something IS something else which it cannot be. "She's a star."
Simile	When you compare using 'like' or 'as.' As brave as a lion"
Oxymoron	Linking two words with opposite meanings. "Silent scream"
Colloquial	Everyday informal expressions used by locals.
Assonance	Repetition of a vowel sound. "o" "Go slow over the road."
Emotive Language	Language to create a specific emotion.
Figurative Language	Use of metaphor, simile and personification to describe non-literally.
Imagery	Description which appeals to our senses.
Structure	The organisation of a poem.
Sibilance	Repeated 's' or 'sh' sound
Semantic Field	A group of words in the same poem which link to the same idea/theme
Caesura	A pause in the poem such a comma, dash or full stop.
Enjambment	Where one line runs into another with no punctuation.
Juxtaposition	Where two contrasting ideas are placed together

Poetic Forms

Term	Definition
Auto-biographical...	about the poet's life and experiences.
Narrative...	tells a story.
Dramatic Monologue...	by one speaker and reveals aspects of their character.
Ballad...	intended to be performed to music. Often romantic or sentimental.
Spoken Word...	Rhythmic performance which does not have to rhyme but focuses on intonation and word play.

Meet the Poets...

Poet	Background
Day-Lewis	1904-72. Irish born poet with communist views. His work often focuses on social commentary, personal experiences and nature.
Burns	1759-96. National poet of Scotland. A pioneer of the Romantic movement. His work is often blunt, sometimes political and deals with strong emotional highs and lows.
Browning	1812-89. Famous for his DMs. His work is known for its irony, characterisation, social commentary and challenging vocabulary.
Byron	1788-1824. Another pioneer of the Romantic movement but from England. Known for his long intricate poetry and his turbulent, scandalous private life.
Angelou	1928-2014. Famous for her autobiographical work in all forms which focus on her difficult early life being a black woman in America
Walsh	1965-present. Manchester born, working class performance poet most widely famous for "This is the Place" written in response to the Manchester bombing.

Key Vocabulary

Nostalgia, Profound, Conflicted, Juxtapose, Connotations, Hyperbole, Infatuation, Inconsolable, Histrionic, Accusatory, Emancipation, Exclamative, Zeal, Anaphora, Patriotic, Xenophobic

What is 'Love'?
How many forms can 'Love' take?

Chapter	Plot	Character	Vocabulary	Context
1 The Story of the Door	Passing a strange-looking door whilst out for a walk, Enfield tells Utterson about incident involving a man (Hyde) trampling on a young girl. The man paid the girl compensation. Enfield says the man had a key to the door (which leads to Dr Jekyll's laboratory)	Dr Henry Jekyll Mr Edward Hyde	aberration abhorrent	<i>Fin-de-siècle fears</i> – at the end of the 19 th century, there were growing fears about: migration and the threats of disease; sexuality and promiscuity; moral degeneration and decadence.
2 Search for Hyde	Utterson looks at Dr Jekyll's will and discovers that he has left his possessions to Mr Hyde in the event of his disappearance. Utterson watches the door and sees Hyde unlock it, then goes to warn Jekyll. Jekyll isn't in, but Poole tells him that the servants have been told to obey Hyde.	Gabriel Utterson	allegory	
3 Dr Jekyll was Quite at Ease	Two weeks later, Utterson goes to a dinner party at Jekyll's house and tells him about his concerns. Jekyll laughs off his worries.	Dr Hastie Lanyon	allusion anxiety	<i>Victorian values</i> – from the 1850s to the turn of the century, British society outwardly displayed values of sexual restraint, low tolerance of crime, religious morality and a strict social code of conduct.
4 The Carew Murder Case	Nearly a year later, an elderly gentleman is murdered in the street by Hyde. A letter to Utterson is found on the body. Utterson recognises the murder weapon has a broken walking cane of Jekyll's. He takes the police to Jekyll's house to find Hyde, but are told he hasn't been there for two months. They find the other half of the cane and signs of a quick exit.	Richard Enfield Poole	atavism consciousness	
5 Incident of the Letter	Utterson goes to Jekyll's house and finds him 'looking deadly sick'. He asks about Hyde but Jekyll shows him a letter that says he won't be back. Utterson believes the letter has been forged by Jekyll to cover for Hyde.	Sir Danvers Carew Mr Guest	debased degenerate depraved	The implications of <i>Darwinism and evolution</i> haunted Victorian society. The idea that humans evolved from apes and amphibians led to worries about our lineage and about humanity's reversion to these primitive states.
6 Remarkable Incident of Dr Lanyon	Hyde has disappeared and Jekyll seems more happy and sociable until a sudden depression strikes him. Utterson visits Dr Lanyon on his death-bed, who hints that Jekyll is the cause of his illness. Utterson writes to Jekyll and receives a reply that suggests he is has fallen 'under a dark influence'. Lanyon dies and leaves a note for Utterson to open after the death or disappearance of Jekyll. Utterson tries to revisit Jekyll but is told by Poole that he is living in isolation.	Themes	duality duplicity epistolary	
7 Incident at the Window	Utterson and Enfield are out for walk and pass Jekyll's window, where they see him confined like a prisoner. Utterson calls out and Jekyll's face has a look of 'abject terror and despair'. Shocked, Utterson and Enfield leave.	The duality of human nature	ethics	<i>Physiognomy</i> – Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) theorised that the 'born criminal' could be recognised by physical characteristics, such as asymmetrical facial features, long arms or a sloping forehead.
8 The Last Night	Poole visits Utterson and asks him to come to Jekyll's house. The door to the laboratory is locked and the voice inside sounds like Hyde. Poole says that the voice has been asking for days for a chemical to be brought, but has rejected it each time as it is not pure. They break down the door and find a twitching body with a vial in its hands. There is also a will which leaves everything to Utterson and a package containing Jekyll's confession and a letter asking Utterson to read Lanyon's letter.	Science and the unexplained	eugenics	
9 Dr Lanyon's Narrative	The contents of Lanyon's letter tells of how he received a letter from Jekyll asking him to collect chemicals, a vial and notebook from Jekyll's laboratory and give it to a man who would call at midnight. A grotesque man arrives and drinks the potion which transforms him into Jekyll, causing Lanyon to fall ill.	The supernatural	feral genre	<i>Urban terror</i> – as London grew wealthy, so poverty in the city also grew. The overcrowded city became rife with crime. The crowd as something that could hide sinister individuals became a trope of Gothic and detective literature.
10 Henry Jekyll's Full Statement of the Case	Jekyll tells the story of how he turned into Hyde. It began as a scientific investigation into the duality of human nature and an attempt to destroy his 'darker self'. Eventually he became addicted to being Hyde, who increasingly took over and destroyed him.	Reputation	metamorphosis perversion professional	
		Rationality	respectability	<i>Robert Louis Stevenson</i> was born and raised in Edinburgh, giving him the dual identity of being both Scottish and British. Edinburgh was a city of two sides - he was raised in the wealthy New Town area, but spent his youth exploring the darker, more sinister side of town.
		Urban terror	restraint	
		Secrecy and silence	savage subconscious	<i>Deacon Brodie</i> – a respectable member of Edinburgh's society and town councillor, William Brodie lead a secret life as a burglar, womaniser and gambler. He was hanged in 1788 for his crimes. As a youth, Stevenson wrote a play about him.
			suppression supernatural	
			unorthodox Victorian	