

Poem	Conflict	Power	5 Key Quotations with Brief Explanation		Structure	Context	Key words
Ozymandias	Conflict between the great power of a past warrior and its present state of decay.	Human power doesn't last forever. Nature is more powerful than man.	Two vast and trunkless legs	Vast shows the grand scale of the original statue. This contrasts with 'trunkless' which highlights the scale of the decay.	The sonnet rhyme scheme is irregular, perhaps symbolic of the broken statue itself which is 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrogance Art Corrupt Fleeting Insignificance Nature Oppressive Political power Power Pride Temporary Time Tyranny
			Sneer of cold command	This line suggests Ozymandias was arrogant, condescending and patronising towards the people who he ruled over.			
			Nothing beside remains	The short phrase sums up how man's power does not last forever because it is consumed by nature's immeasurable power.			
			Look on my works ye Mighty and despair!	The words on the pedestal are now ironic as there is no one there to view the statue.			
			Colossal wreck boundless and bare	The oxymoron colossal wreck sums up how the great statue has been destroyed By nature over time			
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 stealth and troubled pleasure	This line suggests the speaker felt excitement and guilt when he stole the boat,	As the journey progresses poem becomes rougher. 'And' is repeated to give a breathless feel. The volta marks a shift in tone half way through.	This romantic poet believed in the power and beauty of nature and its capacity to overwhelm man's power.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrogance Awe Carefree Confidence Fear Haunting Industrialisation Intimidation Nature Overwhelming Pastoral Power Reflection Respect Threatening Troubled Unexpected
			Huge peak, black and huge	This line marks the shift in the poem (volta) when nature becomes dominant and threatening.			
			O'er my thoughts there hung a darkness	The metaphor 'hung a darkness' conveys how the speaker was affected by the event for a long time afterwards. He has lost his innocence.			
London	Conflict between the rich and poor who are controlled by society.	The abuse of power in Victorian England and the lack of power amongst the poor.	Where the chartered Thames does flow	A river is normally a symbol of freedom but chartered suggests London is a city of restriction and confinement.	The regular rhyme scheme reflects the regular walking pace of the narrator as he walks around the city.	Set during the industrial revolution at a time when there was a revolution in France. Blake is criticising the government and the compliance of the people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anger Change Corruption Critical Despair Equality Hopelessness Mimics Misery Rebellion Relentless Repetitive Revolution Society Trapped
			The mind-forged manacles I hear	The metaphor suggests the city controls people's minds.			
			Every black'ning church appals	This quote suggests the polluting influence of the church. Blake was particularly critical of the efforts of the church to support the poor.			
			The hapless soldiers sigh	The soldiers are portrayed as fighting a pointless war. This contrasts with the stereotypical heroic image of soldiers.			
Poppies	Conflict from perspective of mother left behind when son goes to war.	The powerless of the mother who must deal with her son's departure to war.	Crimped petals, spasms of paper red	The word 'spasms', 'crimped' and 'red' to describe the poppies connote the violence and destruction of war.	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 and explores the feelings of those who lose their loved ones to war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambiguous Anxious Childhood Chronological Domestic Emotional Fear Fearful Freedom Innocent Lonely Loss Maternal Non-combatants Separation Strength
			The world overflowing like a treasure chest	The simile suggests the soldier felt excited about the idea of going out to war and discovering a new world of possibilities.			
			A single dove flew from the pear tree	This metaphor could refer to the son going to heaven. A pear tree normally symbolises a long life but it seems the son's life has been cut short.			

Remains	Explores the long term effects 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	This line is repeated to show that the speaker cannot move on or have closure after killing the man because he isn't sure if he was armed or not.	Enjambment shows the painful memories run on and on in his mind. The chaotic structure reflects his chaotic mind.	This poem highlights the problem of post-traumatic stress disorder in soldiers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tactile Alone Anecdotal Colloquial Confession Desensitised Gory Graphic Guilt Haunted Mental health Personal Psychological Responsible Suffering Uncertainty Veterans Vivid Vulnerable
			We got sent out to tackle looters	Colloquialisms are used to try and downplay the memory: 'Tackle' links to a game of rugby and 'sent out' suggests he was merely following orders.			
			He's here in my head when I close my eyes	This line shows how the soldier's dreams are haunted by seeing an image of the dead man over and over again.			
			His bloody life in my bloody hands	This line uses repetition of bloody to show how the soldier's life has been affected so much by the guilt he feels after killing the man.			
Storm on the Island	The conflict between man and nature can be read as an allegory of political conflict.	The power of the weather to instill fear into man.	We are prepared: we build our houses squat	The people on the island are shown to be well prepared for any attack from the weather through the word choices and short concise phrases.	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 stormy political troubles in Ireland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calm Confidence Danger Familiarity Fear Forceful Frightening Helplessness Intangible Overwhelming Powerful Powerless Safety Stormont Strength Warlike
			Spits like a tamed cat turned savage	This simile marks a change in tone when the weather suddenly becomes violent. The enjambment across stanzas highlights the sudden shift.			
			Exploding comfortably down on the cliffs	This oxymoron conveys how the poet sees nature as both comfortable and violent.			
			It is a huge nothing that we fear	This line suggests people fear the weather when really they should have nothing to fear.			
War Photographer	Conflict between a warzone and rural England.	The powerful war images contrast with the detached way they are consumed.	Spools of suffering set out in ordered rows	This line shows how the photographer brings order to the chaos in the images when he develops them	The regular 4 line structure reflects the order he is giving to the chaos in the photos.	The poet is bitter about the indifferent way in which people view modern warfare through newspapers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alone Anger Apathy Contrast Detachment Duty Frustration Guilt Haunted Horror Inevitability Mental health Non-combatants Pain Powerless Psychological Reverence
			Did not tremble then but seem to now	This line shows the speaker only fully appreciates the extent of the suffering when he returns to the quiet of home.			
			He stares impassively...and they do not care	This line links to how the speaker feels his job is pointless as people who see his pictures in the news are desensitised to violence.			
My Last Duchess	Conflict between how the speaker presents himself & who he actually is.	Browning is criticising the absolute power the speaker had over his wife.	My Last Duchess...looking as if she were alive	'last' implies the speaker is seeking a new wife while the simile implies the speaker prefers the portrait to the real woman because it can be controlled.	Rhyming couplets and iambic pentameter mirrors the Duke's controlling nature. Caesura reflects his anger with wife.	Based on The Duke of Ferrara from the Italian Renaissance to indirectly criticise hidden sin and patriarchy in the Victorian era.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abuse Arrogance Art Confession Control Corruption Flirtatious Innocent Jealousy Material possessions Patriarchal Pride Reputation Sinister Status
			I gave commands then all smiles stopped	The line 'I gave commands' is an indirect way of saying he had his wife killed off to stop her from smiling at others.			
			Notice Neptune though taming a sea horse	The fact the speaker points out another work of art near the portrait shows the speaker views the duchess as just an object rather than a real person.			

Exposure	Conflict between man and the cruel weather in a warzone.	Nature is more powerful and deadly than bullets and shells.	<p>Merciless iced east winds knife us</p> <p>Mad gusts tugging on the wire</p> <p>Pale flakes with fingering stealth</p> <p>But nothing happens</p>	<p>The personification and sibilance emphasises the brutality of the weather in the trenches.</p> <p>This personification also emphasises how threatening and unpredictable the weather conditions are for the soldiers.</p> <p>Pale flakes is a soft image showing the beauty of the snow which contrasts with the sinister and menacing way it attacks the soldiers</p> <p>This line is repeated 5 times to create a sense of anti-climax as the soldiers are constantly on the edge awaiting an attack that doesn't occur.</p>	The 5 th line in each stanza creates an anti-climax. The half-rhyme reflects how unsettled the soldiers are.	The poet wanted to truthfully show the real conditions for soldiers on the trenches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tyrannical • Bleak • Boredom • Contemplation • Enemy • Exposed • Frustration • Helpless • Honest • Hopelessness • Monotony • Pain • Progression • Realistic • Repetitive • Suffering • Vulnerable
Charge of the Light Brigade	The bravery of the soldiers and the stupidity of the mission.	The powerful military rhythm matches the rhythm of marching drums.	<p>Into the valley of death rode the six hundred</p> <p>Stormed at with shot and shell</p> <p>Theirs not to reason why theirs but to do</p>	<p>This line uses Biblical imagery links the soldier's death with religious sacrifice.</p> <p>The sibilance emphasises the pain and violence that the soldiers had to face.</p> <p>The parallel phrasing shows the soldiers' only job was to fight and it was not their position to question which links to the pointlessness of war.</p>	It has a military rhyme similar to the sound of marching drums of horse hooves to convey the soldiers' mindless journey to their death. (Dactylic dimeter)	Tennyson is both honouring the bravery of the soldiers while also criticising the mistakes made by the generals in misinterpreting the command.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admiration • Battle • Chaos • Commemoration • Defenceless • Glory • Hellish • Heroism • Horror • Impending doom • Inevitability • Patriotism • Remembrance • Retreat • Violence
Tissue	Conflict is caused by holding onto unimportant things too tightly.	We cling too tightly to power and should build more things with paper-like qualities.	<p>Paper that lets the light shine through</p> <p>Maps too. The sun shines through.</p> <p>Fly our lives like paper kites</p> <p>Raise a structure never meant to last</p>	<p>Paper is a man-made material. Immediately the poet establishes the idea nature (the light of the sun) is more powerful than man.</p> <p>Maps are humans way of controlling nature but nature (the sun) is stronger and ignores boundaries between countries,</p> <p>This simile links to how our lives are tied and controlled by paper (in the form of money) but this power can easily fly away.</p> <p>Here the poet is saying we should build more things that share the disposable qualities of paper so we don't hold too tightly to them.</p>	The enjambment and irregular line lengths mirror the chaotic and unpredictable nature of the world today.	The poems comes from a collection called 'The Terrorist at my table' in which she comments on global issues facing the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art • Clarity • Complex • Constructs • Control • Creation • Fragile • Freedom • Human experience • Humanity • Man-made • Money • Permanent • Powerful • Precious • Restrictions • Temporary • Time
Bayonet Charge	The conflict involved in rushing out of the trenches to attack.	The powerful and raw emotions involved in rushing out from the trenches.	<p>Suddenly he awoke and was running</p> <p>He lugged a rifle numb as a smashed arm</p> <p>The patriotic tear...sweating like molten iron</p> <p>A yellow hare that rolled like a flame</p> <p>His terror's touchy dynamite</p>	<p>The first line of the poem uses in medias res to reflect the confusion of the soldier who finds himself suddenly awake in a war zone.</p> <p>This simile suggests the soldier's gun makes him feel powerless not powerful and links to the indescribable horror of war.</p> <p>This image suggests the panic of fighting in a war overwhelms any notions of patriotism and 'molten iron' links to hell.</p> <p>The 'yellow hare' is a symbol of nature's continued presence on the battlefield. 'Yellow' has connotations of cowardice.</p> <p>The last line of the poem is ominous and violent to emphasise the indescribable horror of war could</p>	Enjambment adds to the chaos of the battlefield. The chaotic structure reflects the chaotic nature of going into no-man's-land.	This poem looks at the dehumanising impact of leaving the trenches into no-man's-land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anonymous • Confusion • Critical • Desperation • Disorientated • Frantic • Humanity • Ideals • Instinct • Pain • Patriotism • Questioning • Struggling • Terror • Universal figure • Violence

				reawaken at any time.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vivid
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	This metaphor suggests the speaker feels he was blinded from learning about his own Caribbean cultural identity at school.	The irregular verse and colloquial language mirrors the drum beat of 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admiration • Anger • Awareness • Celebration • Celebratory • Childish • Colonialism • Contrast • Empire • Frustration • Heritage • History • Identity • Power • Power • Pride • Resentment • Trivialise
			Dem tell me bout Dick Whittington and he cat	By mentioning the nursery rhyme Dick Whittington the speaker is suggesting the history he got told at school was trivial and unimportant.			
			Nanny see-far woman of mountain dream	When describing the black figures from history, the poet uses poetic images of nature to help emphasise their value and achievements.			
			I carving out me identity	This metaphor uses the verb 'carving' to show his struggle to assert his own Caribbean identity in a world ruled by white people.			
Emigree	Conflict between childhood memories of a place and adult understanding.	The power of childhood memories of a place can negatively affect people in adulthood.	I am branded by an impression of sunlight	The word branded suggests the speaker has been permanently marked or scarred by her memories of the place where she grew up. "Sunlight" implies light and hope in contrast	The lack of a consistent line structure or rhyme reflects the speaker's confusing feelings about the city.	The poet bases many of the ideas on examples of emigration from countries like the Middle East where people are fleeing corruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beautiful • Certainty • Childlike • Displaced • Idealised • Innocent • Memory • Nostalgia • Positive • Protect • Protective • Reminisce • Rose-tinted • Threat • Tyranny • Unwavering • Vitality • Wistful
			I comb its hair and love its shining eyes	The metaphor suggests she nurtures the memory of her childhood like a childhood toy suggesting an unhealthy obsession.			
			They accuse me of being dark	This threatening image suggests she feels uncomfortable and paranoid in the new regime.			
Kamikaze	Conflict between the rules and honour of society and the desire to return to family.	The power of the Japanese government and the power of family.	A one way journey into history	This metaphor elevates the importance of his mission and reminds the reader the pilot was not supposed to return home.	Uses italics for an aside to maybe show the daughter speaking to her own children after reflecting on the way she treated her own father. 1 st and 3 rd person narrative to contrast personal feelings with the story.	It was considered a great honour in Japan to die for your country. The pilot in this poem returns home and is therefore rejected by his family forever.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence • Beauty • Choice • Consequences • Decision • Duty • Empathy • Failure • Honour • Ironic • Nature • Ostracised • Patriotism • Personal • Pride • Regret • Shame • Shunned
			A green-blue translucent sea	The colourful image of nature evokes the cosy feeling of his Japanese home and may be one of the reasons why he decides to turn back his plane.			
			'shaven head full of powerful incantations'	This line suggests the pilot had been indoctrinated by the Japanese government in order to carry out the mission.			
			Which had been the better way to die	The speaker wonders if the pilot wished he'd not turned back and actually carried out his suicide mission.			

