

Name _____

YEAR 9 UNIT 4

**Victorian Poetry- Tennyson, Elizabeth Browning, Henley,
Rosetti, Dickinson, Robert Browning**

Mastery learning

At the end of every unit we study there will be an end of unit quiz to give you an opportunity to demonstrate your knowledge and understanding.

There is no new knowledge in this booklet – everything here has been covered 3 times in class: when reading and annotating our booklets; in the 'Do Now' activities and in the weekly quizzes.

We expect you to work at home to consolidate your knowledge using this booklet. If you have any questions, please speak to your teacher. You may write on this, highlight it and make notes. Test yourself and get others to test you until your knowledge and understanding are secure.

There are 3 sections to every booklet:

1. **Knowledge Organiser:** Learn the knowledge. In the end of unit quiz, certain information will be missing and you will be expected to fill in the gaps.
2. **Spellings and definitions:** make sure you learn the correct spelling of words and a clear definition of its meaning
3. **Knowledge questions:** These are taken from the weekly Friday quizzes

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

The Charge of the Light Brigade by Alfred Lord Tennyson 1854	
Obedience	The soldiers complied with the order, which led to their deaths.
Patriotism	The quality of being devoted to one's country.
Sacrifice	The soldiers were killed during this battle on behalf of their country.
Heroism	Great bravery.
The Lady of Shalott by Alfred Lord Tennyson 1833	
The Lady of Shalott	The poem narrates the tragic story of a lady who is imprisoned in a tall building in Camelot
Perception of reality	The Lady of Shalott sees the outside world through a mirror. To her, the reality is confined to the images she perceives through that mirror.
Isolation and detachment	She's not just isolated physically, but emotionally too. She wants companionship, comfort, and love.
The Natural world	The natural world reflects the mood of the Lady of Shalott and the atmosphere of the poem.
Camelot	Symbolically, Camelot represents the outside world and freedom . If the speaker looks at Camelot, she will be cursed.
The Cry of the Children by Elizabeth Barratt Browning 1843	
Condemnation	There is a sense of condemnation of the unnatural act of child labour
Child labour	The poem speaks about the horrors of child labour in the Victorian Era
Voice of the Children	The speaker introduces the voice of the Children, who then describe their plight, their misery and their desire for death
Reference to God	God is described as being 'speechless as a stone'
Invictus by William Ernest Henley 1888	
The Speaker	The speaker details his struggle. He displays the ability to accept and resist the pain and suffering of difficult situations and grow beyond it.

Individual Agency	The power of the human mind and the individual is revealed in this inspiring poem. It proports that one's mind can meet any struggle or circumstance.
Unconquerable Soul	The spirit of a human is praised for being 'unconquerable' and able to overcome any situation life presents.
Stoicism	A philosophy based on developing self-control and strength to overcome destructive emotions.
Cousin Kate by Christina Rosetti 1862	
The Speaker	The speaker discusses her prior relationship with the noble lord and how he treated her. She tells us that they had a child together.
Kate	Kate is the speaker's cousin; the woman who replaced the speaker in the noble lord's affections. She is presented as shallow and materialistic.
The Noble Lord	The man who seduces both the speaker and her cousin.
Gender inequality	The poem highlights how men and women are allowed to behave differently in relationships, highlighting the Victorian patriarchy and the subservience of females.
Love, lust and temptation	All three characters in the poem seem to be divided between their feelings of love and lust.
From the Antique Christina Rosetti 1854	
The speaker	A woman who was of normal middle class and considered a respectful woman of her time
Alienation	The feeling that you have no connection with the people around you or that you are not part of a group
Critique	A report that provides a judgment, usually a negative one.
In an Artist's Studio Christina Rosetti 1856	
The speaker	An observer who knows both the artist and his model
Idealised beauty	Present as perfect
Indictment	Something that illustrates that a system or situation is bad and deserves to be condemned.
Because I could not stop for Death by Emily Dickinson 1863	
The speaker	The speaker describes her journey with Death, seeing the events of her life and her final resting place.
Death	Death is personified throughout the poem and is depicted as a suitor who takes the speaker on a carriage ride.
Acceptance of death	The speaker feels welcomed by Death at the start of the poem but grows dispirited as she is disappointed by her final resting place.
Cyclical	Many of the images in the poem reflect that life and death are in a cycle.
Hope is the thing with feathers by Emily Dickinson 1861	
The speaker	The speaker describes hope as a bird ("the thing with feathers") that perches in the soul. There, it sings wordlessly and without pause.
Hope	An extended metaphor compares hope to a bird which settles in the soul, indicating how being hopeful keeps the soul aloft.
Endurance	Hope is shown to withstand the difficulties of life and always return to the speaker, reflecting the speaker's optimistic view of humanity's capacity to hope.
Human suffering	Dickinson refers repeatedly to the inhospitable nature of the dark and stormy weather in the poem's setting. This weather represents the hardships humans face.
My Last Duchess by Robert Browning 1842	
The speaker	The Duke of Ferrara, who is addressing the emissary of a Count before dowry negotiations.
Dramatic Monologue	A poem told in a single narrative perspective
Power	The Duke is obsessed with obtaining political, social and marital power.
Language and Communication	The Duke refuses to communicate openly and honestly about any issues in his marriage as he thinks it will reduce his authority. His language is full of subtlety.
Jealousy	The Duke is jealous with regards to the attention he feels his wife is placing on other men. He wants to be the centre of her universe.
The Laboratory by Robert Browning 1844	
The speaker	A 17th-century French lady from the court of King Louis XIV
Revenge and hate	The woman is obsessed with getting revenge on her lover and his new girlfriend. She intends to kill her.
Jealousy	Jealousy drives the woman on her quest to kill.
Death	The lady fantasises about killing. She appears to get enjoyment from the prospect of killing others.

Spellings:	Definition:
Gallantry	
Mythical	
Visionary	
Unappreciated	
Anaphora	
Bucolic	
Idyllic	
Ephemeral	
Perspective	
Laureate	
Assonance	
Patriarchal	
Martyr	
Abolition	
Serenity	
Atrocities	
Prolific	
Irony	
Resilience	
Courage	
Didactic	
Invictus	
Adversity	
Bludgeon	
Posthumously	
Penchant	
Inevitable	
Ambiguous	
Hymn	
Penultimate	
Tenacity	
Eccentric	
Aesthetics	

Knowledge check

Tennyson

1. What is a poet laureate?
2. Who is the current poet laureate?
3. Define: clergy
4. Define: nomadic
5. In what way was the Crimean War the first 'media war'?
6. What prompted Tennyson to write 'Charge of the Light Brigade'?
7. What was Florence Nightingale also known as?
8. Who was Mary Seacole?
9. What does the rhythm of 'Charge of the Light Brigade' mirror?
10. What is an isometric stanza?
11. How many beats/syllables in a metrical foot?
12. How many beats in tetrameter/trimeter?
13. How does Tennyson introduce a sense of mystery and intrigue?
14. What is the catalyst for the Lady's sigh 'I am half sick of shadows'?
15. What is tragic and ironic about Lancelot's words?

Elizabeth Barratt Browning

16. What inspired Barrett Browning to write 'The Cry of the Children'?
17. Why do the children wish for death?

18. Why do the children worry God hasn't answered their prayers?
19. What is the direct, explicit criticism of the authorities at the end of the poem?
20. What method: 'The reddest flower would look as pale as snow'?

William Ernest Henley

21. What does the poem 'Invictus' suggest about the nature of fate?
22. What is the biblical allusion in the poem?

Rosetti - Cousin Kate, From the Antique, in an Artist's Studio

23. Define: eponymous
24. What happened to the narrator when her lover saw Cousin Kate?
25. What happens to Kate?
26. How are patriarchal double standards shown in 'Cousin Kate'?
27. What is the narrator's 'gift'?
28. What is the term for when something (is published) after someone has died?
29. Why does the woman in 'From the Antique' feel alienated/insignificant?
30. How is patriarchy explored in 'FTA' and 'IAAS'?
31. How is the woman in the painting objectified in 'Artist's studio'?
32. What is the reality of how the woman in the painting actually feels?

Emily Dickinson – Because I could not stop for Death, Hope is the Thing with Feathers

33. How does Death arrive in 'Because I could not stop for Death'?
34. What are the children doing when they pass the school?
35. How is she dressed inappropriately?
36. Where does she eventually arrive?
37. What does the poem suggest about death?
38. What is the extended metaphor in Hope is the Thing with Feathers?
39. How does Dickinson want to influence the reader?
40. What method is used throughout 'HITTWF' to symbolise hope?
41. What does Dickinson suggest is the nature of hope?
42. What is the tone of the poem?
43. What do we know about the publication of most of Emily Dickinson's poetry?

Robert Browning

44. Who was responsible for introducing the theory of evolution?
45. What is a monologue?
46. Define: parenthesis
47. According to the Duke, what was the Duchess' crime?

48. What does it become clear has happened to the duchess?
49. What is the emissary here for?
50. What is the classical allusion in the poem?
51. What is a psychosis?
52. Define: transgression
53. Define: smithy
54. What has caused the narrator's jealousy?
55. What is the effect of the repeated use of pronouns?
56. How will she exact her revenge?
57. What is her reaction to the process of making the poison?