

1. Poetic forms:		2. Poetic techniques		QR Codes:
1. Narrative	Narrative poems tell a story, usually through one speaker. These poems have plot, characters and settings, just like stories.	1. Connotation and Denotation	DENOTATION: The direct definition of the word that you find in the dictionary. CONNOTATION: The association and connections that you make with a word- not the literal meaning	On the Sidewalk Bleeding 
2. Sonnet	Traditionally, sonnets are made up of 14 lines and usually deal with serious topics - most commonly love. As a rule, Petrarchan (Italian) sonnets follow an ABBA ABBA CDE CDE rhyme scheme, whereas Shakespearean (English) sonnets are typically ABAB CDCD EFEF GG.			
3. Spoken Word Poetry	Poems written with the intention of being spoken out loud and performed. It has connections to hip-hop and rap. John Cooper Clarke and George the Poet are examples of Spoken word poets.	2. Metaphor/ extended metaphor	A metaphor is a technique used by writers to describe a person or object by referring to something that has similar characteristics and saying it is that thing. E.g. The city was a jungle. An extended metaphor is a metaphor that is continued over several lines of a poem or throughout a text.	Poetry TedX 
4. Dramatic Monologue	This type of poem is written in the form of a speech by an individual character. This type of poem usually shows a lot of detail about the character's personality.			
Structure Remember we call a group of lines in a poem a Stanza		3. Alliteration, sibilance	Alliteration is the repetition of the same sound at the beginning of 2 or more words Sibilance is the repeated hissing or shushing sounds, usually associated with 's' or 'sh' but could also include 'c' and 'z'.	Tone of Voice Vocab 
5. Enjambment	A continuation of a sentence over more than one line of poetry, no punctuation at the end of a line.	4. Assonance	The repetition of vowel sounds. E.g 'Poetry is old, ancient and goes back far'.	
6. Caesura	A deliberate pause, break or pivot within a line usually created by a full stop, exclamation or question mark. They usually appear in the middle of a line of poetry.	5. Sensory Language	Words to create a connection to any of the five senses.	British Library Resources 
7. Free Verse	A popular style of poetry which allows the writer a lot of freedom. This kind of poem doesn't need to rhyme and it can have as many lines or stanzas as the poet wants. This style poem can be about any topic.	6. Semantic field	A set of words that share an underlying meaning or fall into a similar category of meaning	
8. Blank Verse	A common type of poetry used in Shakespeare's plays. This type of poetry doesn't rhyme but has a regular rhythm, usually iambic pentameter .	4. Talk like an Expert		Simon Armitage's Laureate Poems 
9. Couplet	Two lines of poetry which are often similar in length and usually rhyme			
3. Themes and Big Ideas seen in our Conflict Poetry				
1. Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument - a war is an example of a conflict but is not the only type of conflict!			
2. Patriotism	Devotion and love for your country			
3. Honour	High respect or great esteem e.g. it was a honour to fight for my country			
4. Terrorism	The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.			
5. Patriarchy	A system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.			
6. Sexism	Rrejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex.			
On the Sidewalk Bleeding- Key structural techniques				
Short Story	A story with a fully developed theme but significantly shorter and less elaborate than a novel. Often condensed in time, place or both.			
Motif	A repeated image throughout a text			
Foreshadowing	Warning or indication of a future event			
Circular narrative	The story ends where it begins- this could be in terms of person, place or ideas.			
Internal Dialogue	A character or speaker's thoughts presented as speech			
Climatic moment	The most intense, exciting or pivotal point in a text			