

English Knowledge Organiser: Year 8 Cycle 1 – Social Injustice Poetry

1.0 - 1.9 Context	2.0 - 2.9 Poetic foundations and forms		3.0 - 3.9 Poetic devices		
1.0 The Industrial Revolution	new technology in manufacturing and power, including factories, steam ships and railways; affected social, cultural and economic conditions ; people moved from villages to cities	2.0 stanza	A group of lines forming a division of a poem	3.0 enjambment	sentences continue without pauses at the end of lines
1.1 Romanticism	a belief people should follow ideals rather than imposed rules; renounced ideas of Enlightenment era; stress on importance of feelings ; sense of responsibility to others ; desire to change society	2.1 speaker	The voice of the poem (different from the poet); the perspective through which we read the poem.	3.1 volta	a turning point or change in a poem
1.2 The Poor Law Amendment Act (1834)	aimed to support to the poor, giving shelter and food in exchange for work; saw the creation of the workhouse ; widely criticised	2.2 rhyme	repetition of syllable sounds – usually at the ends of lines , but sometimes in the middle of a line (called internal rhyme)	3.2 caesura	a punctuated pause in the middle of a line
1.3 The Suffragette Movement (late 19th - early 20thC)	social and political campaign that aimed to secure voting rights for women and sought to challenge the restrictive gender norms	2.3 blank verse	non-rhyming lines with a consistent meter, usually iambic pentameter (10 syllables)	3.3 assonance	repetition of vowel sounds ‘a’ ‘e’ ‘l’ ‘o’ ‘u’
1.4 The Equal Franchise Act (1928)	granted voting rights to all women over the age of 21	2.4 free verse	does not follow a specific rhyme scheme; expression of freedom	3.4 refrain	a set of lines or phrase which is repeated within the poem; used to draw attention to a key message
1.5 British Empire	Britain gained power by taking control and ownership of other countries . By 1913 it had grown to the largest empire in history , ruling over 400 million people .	2.5 line break	Where a line of poetry ends and a new line begins , often used to control rhythm and emphasize meaning	3.5 metaphor/extended metaphor	comparison of two things by saying one thing is another ; a drawn out metaphor through a whole poem
1.6 colonialism	people colonised by the British had British laws and customs forced upon them ; lost their ability to govern themselves and were, in many cases, violently oppressed	2.6 tone	the mood or atmosphere of the poem; the feeling or attitude	3.6 imagery	five senses are evoked to create mental images
1.7 Harlem Renaissance (1920's - 1930's)	an intellectual and cultural revival of African-American art forms and politics centered in Harlem, Manhattan, New York.	2.7 couplet	two consecutive lines that rhyme ; represents a complete thought or idea	3.7 juxtaposition (contrast)	two opposing images or ideas placed close together for contrasting effect
1.8 The Civil Rights Movement	a social and political movement that emerged in response to systemic racial inequality and segregation in America	2.8 quatrain	a four line stanza , often with a specific rhyme scheme (AABB) (ABAB)	3.8 personification	giving human characteristics to non-human objects or ideas .
1.9 The Civil Rights Act (1964)	outlawed discrimination based on race, colour, religion, sex , or national origin	2.9 ballad	a lyrical and musical type of poem that tells a story; popular with the working class	3.9 symbolism	an object used as a sign for a deeper idea/meaning