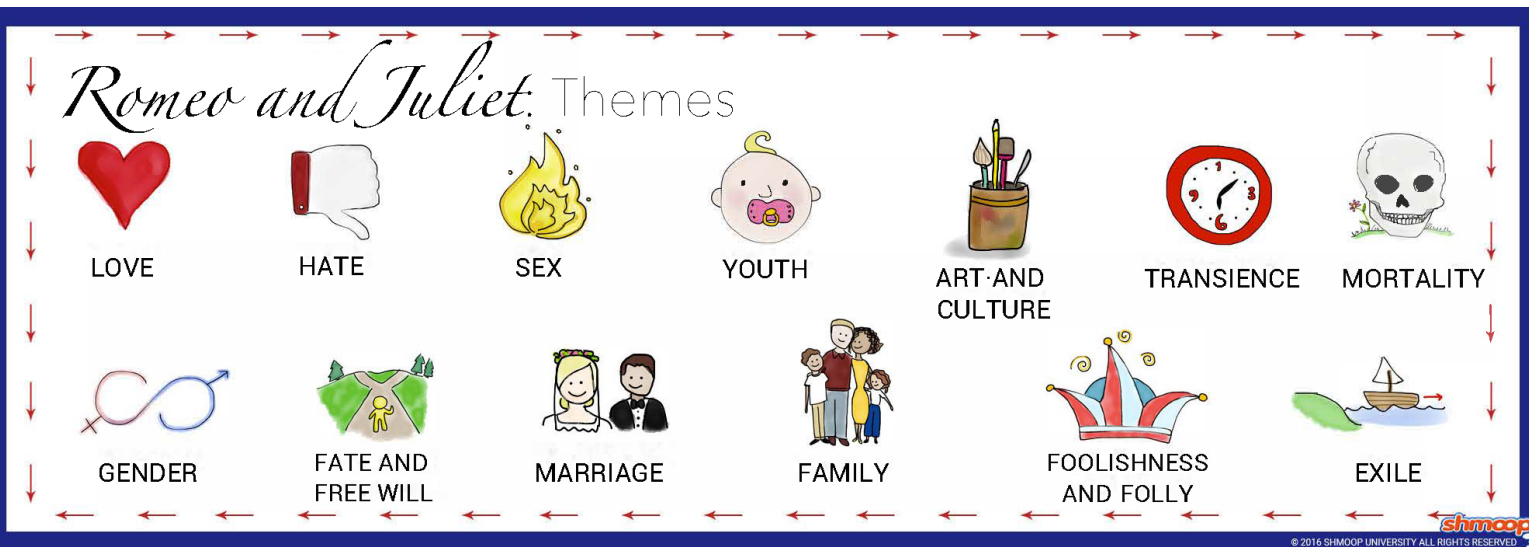




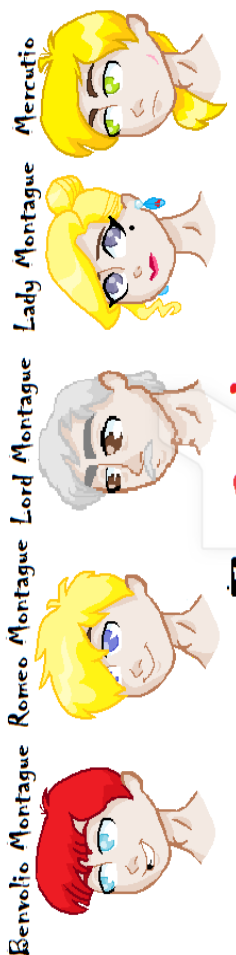
# Knowledge Organiser: Year 9 HT2 *Romeo and Juliet* & Poetry (comparison)

Big Idea: 'Family Loyalty'  
"O Romeo, Romeo,  
wherefore art thou Romeo?"

**Romeo** – melancholic, quixotic, ardent  
**Benvolio** – appeasing, sincere, stalwart  
**Mercutio** – anarchic, impulsive, precocious  
**Juliet** – Idealistic, ingenious, resolute  
**Tybalt** – volatile, tempestuous, righteous  
**Nurse** – maternal, submissive, uncouth



The Montagues



The Capulets



"A  
PLAGUE  
o' both  
your  
houses!"

"My only love sprung from  
my only hate!  
Too early seen  
unknown, and know too  
late"

## Techniques and Terminology:

**Prologue** - explains the story and foreshadows events

**Foreshadowing** - when an author drops hints about what will happen through language or symbolism

**Dramatic Irony** - when an audience knows something the characters do not

**Symbolism** - when an image represents an idea, e.g. light symbolises happiness, flowers symbolise youth etc

**Rhyming couplets**- two lines next to each other that rhyme with each other, often used for dramatic impact

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## Poetry

Poets of note:  
William Wordsworth, William Shakespeare, Emily Dickinson, Maya Angelou,  
Carol Ann Duffy, Sylvia Plath, Ted Hughes, Wilfred Owen.

### Context

Poem (n): a piece of writing in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by particular attention to diction (sometimes involving rhyme), rhythm, and imagery.

Romanticism is the name given to a movement in literature in the period from the 1770's to the mid- 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was developed in reaction to the dominant style of the preceding period, and involved a revival of classical ideas, with Greek and Roman authors used as models. In its early years, Romanticism was associated with radical and revolutionary political ideas, again in reaction against the generally conservative mood of European society.

### Language

**Alliteration** – repetition of the same letter at the start of two or more words.  
**Connotation** – associated meaning of words.  
**Extended metaphor** – a central metaphor that acts like an 'umbrella' to connect other metaphors within it.  
**Imagery** – visually descriptive language.  
**Metaphor** – saying one thing is another.  
**Onomatopoeia** – a figure of speech where words are used to imitate sounds.  
**Personification** – give an object human characteristics.  
**Simile** - comparing using 'like' or 'as'.  
**Sibilance** - the repetition of the 's' sound in two or more words.  
**Theme** – the central idea of a literary work.

### Structure

**Caesura** – a piece of punctuation in the middle of a line creating a pause in the rhythm.  
**Enjambment** – a sentence which continues, with no punctuation, into the line below.  
**Meter** – the measured pattern of rhythmic accents in poems.  
**Repetition** – a repeated word or phrase usually used to emphasise importance.  
**Rhyming Couplet** – two lines of poetry that rhyme and have the same meter.  
**Rhyme** – words that sound the same at the end.  
**Stanza** – two or more lines of poetry that form the division in the poem

### Key Terminology

**Speaker**: the voice behind the poem – the person we imagine to be speaking. The speaker is **not** the poet. Even if the poem is autobiographical, you should treat the speaker as a fictional creation.  
**Sublime**: a sense of grandeur or power; something which inspires a feeling of awe and amazement.  
**Oppression**: the exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, cruel or unjust manner.  
**Individualism**: a social theory favouring freedom of action for individuals over collective or state control.

### Form

**Ballad** – a narrative poem written in four-line stanzas, characterised by swift action and narrated in a direct style.  
**Blank verse** – non-rhyming lines written in iambic pentameter.  
**Dramatic monologue** – a type of poem in which a speaker addresses an internal listener or the reader.  
**Free verse** – poetry without a regular pattern of meter or rhyme.  
**Lyric** – a poem that expresses personal and emotional feelings.  
**Ode** – a poem written in praise or celebration of a person, a thing, or event.  
**Pastoral** – a poem about nature or simple, country life.  
**Sonnet** – a fourteen line poem in iambic pentameter and regular rhyme scheme.

### Key Themes

Sublime  
Nature  
Individualism  
Love  
Passion  
Family  
Loyalty  
Oppression  
Religion  
Individualism