**Power and Conflict Poetry Pack**

1. **Ozymandias**, by Percy Bysshe Shelley
2. **London**, by William Blake
3. **Extract from The Prelude**, by William Wordsworth
4. **My Last Duchess**, by Robert Browning

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| Desert | Definition, Climate, Animals, Plants, & Types | Britannica | Where did Egyptian statues' broken noses go? - Suzanne Lovell Inc. | Look on my works, ye mighty … Ozymandias statue found in mud | Egypt | The  Guardian |
| The Pool of London [The River Thames with barges and a steam-powered  paddle-wheeler] | Life in 19th-century slums: Victorian London's homes from hell |  HistoryExtra | Victorian London's Slums : r/UrbanHell |
| Old rowing boat at Burnham Overy Staithe | Lake District Cottages | Fantastic Facts About the Lake District | Stargazing in the Lake District | Another Place, The Lake |
| Este Castle (Castello Estense), Ferrara - What To Know BEFORE You Go |  Viator |  | King Neptune Statue |

**Ozymandias**

* Define the word ‘antique’
* Identify the word that shows the ruined statue was once very large
* Identify the details that suggest Ozymandias was a ruthless, cruel leader
* Define the word ‘pedestal’
* Write down two things the inscription shows about Ozymandias
* Explain the difference between Ozymandias’s kingdom as it once was and what now remains of it
* **What images stand out?**
* **What does the poem reveal about power?**

I met a traveller from an antique land,

Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone

Stand in the desert. Near them, on the sand,

Half sunk a shattered visage lies, whose frown

5 And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command

Tell that its sculptor well those passions read

Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,

The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed;

And on the pedestal, these words appear:

10 ‘My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings;

Look on my Works, ye Mighty, and despair!’

Nothing beside remains. Round the decay

Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,

The lone and level sands stretch far away.

**Percy Bysshe Shelley**

**London**

* Define the word ‘wander’
* Explain how the citizens of London seem to feel
* Identify two emotions suggested by the word ‘cry’
* Define the word ‘manacles’
* Identify the reference to child labour
* Identify an emotion suggested by the word ‘sigh’
* Identify an image connected to violence
* Identify an image that convey a sense of misery
* **What sights and sounds are associated with London?**
* **What emotions are associated with London?**
* **What does the poem show about the effects of power?**

I wander thro’ each charter’d street,

Near where the charter’d Thames does flow,

And mark in every face I meet

Marks of weakness, marks of woe.

5 In every cry of every man,

In every Infants cry of fear,

In every voice: in every ban,

The mind-forg’d manacles I hear:

How the chimney-sweeper’s cry

10 Every black’ning Church appalls,

And the hapless soldier’s sigh

Runs in blood down palace walls.

But most through midnight streets I hear

How the youthful harlot’s curse

15 Blasts the new-born infant’s tear

And blights with plagues the marriage hearse.

**William Blake**

***Extract from* The Prelude**

One summer evening (led by her) I found

A little boat tied to a willow tree

Within a rocky cove, its usual home.

Straight I unloosed her chain, and stepping in

* Define the word ‘stealth’
* Provide one reason why stealing the boat might result in the mixed emotion of ‘troubled pleasure’
* Choose an image that conveys a sense of tranquillity
* Explain why the light on the water is ‘sparkling’
* Retrieve a short quotation that shows the speaker is in control
* Explain how the movement of the boat is similar to the movement of a swan
* Explain what ‘struck and struck’ shows about the speaker’s movement
* Identify what ‘towers up’ as the speaker looks at the horizon

5 Pushed from the shore. It was an act of stealth

And troubled pleasure, nor without the voice

Of mountain-echoes did my boat move on;

Leaving behind her still, on either side,

Small circles glittering idly in the moon,

10 Until they melted all into one track

Of sparkling light. But now, like one who rows,

Proud of his skill, to reach a chosen point

With an unswerving line, I fixed my view

Upon the summit of a craggy ridge,

15 The horizon’s utmost boundary; far above

Was nothing but the stars and the grey sky.

She was an elfin pinnace; lustily

I dipped my oars into the silent lake,

And, as I rose upon the stroke, my boat

20 Went heaving through the water like a swan;

When, from behind that craggy steep till then

The horizon’s bound, a huge peak, black and huge,

As if with voluntary power instinct,

Upreared its head. I struck and struck again,

25 And growing still in stature the grim shape

Towered up between me and the stars, and still,

For so it seemed, with purpose of its own

And measured motion like a living thing,

Strode after me. With trembling oars I turned,

* Identify the word that shows that speaker is fearful
* Explain where the speaker returns to at this stage of the poem
* Choose a word to describe the speaker’s emotions
* Look back at the other page and identify another reference to darkness
* Explain what ‘troubles’ the speaker’s dreams
* **What images stand out?**
* **What contrasting emotions does the speaker experience?**
* **What examples of power are there in the poem?**

30 And through the silent water stole my way

Back to the covert of the willow tree;

There in her mooring-place I left my bark,

And through the meadows homeward went, in grave

And serious mood; but after I had seen

35 That spectacle, for many days, my brain

Worked with a dim and undetermined sense

Of unknown modes of being; o’er my thoughts

There hung a darkness, call it solitude

Or blank desertion. No familiar shapes

40 Remained, no pleasant images of trees,

Of sea or sky, no colours of green fields;

But huge and mighty forms, that do not live

Like living men, moved slowly through the mind

By day, and were a trouble to my dreams.

**William Wordsworth**

**My Last Duchess**

*Ferrara*

* Who is the painting of that is displayed on the wall?
* What is the name of the artist?
* What does the Duke invite his guest to do?
* Define the word ‘countenance’
* What is it that only the Duke is allowed to do?
* What do those who look at the painting ask the Duke?
* What emotion is painted onto the face of the Duchess?
* Explain how Frà Pandolf might have been ‘courteous’ to the Duchess
* Identify the line that suggests the Duchess was easy to please
* Identify the line that suggests the Duchess was eager to attract attention

That’s my last Duchess painted on the wall,

Looking as if she were alive. I call

That piece a wonder, now; Frà Pandolf’s hands

Worked busily a day, and there she stands.

5 Will’t please you sit and look at her? I said

‘Fra Pandolf’ by design, for never read

Strangers like you that pictured countenance,

The depth and passion of its earnest glance,

But to myself they turned (since none puts by

10 The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)

And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,

How such a glance came there; so, not the first

Are you to turn and ask thus. Sir, ‘twas not

Her husband’s presence only, called that spot

15 Of joy into the Duchess’ cheek: perhaps

Frà Pandolf chanced to say, ‘Her mantle laps

Over my lady’s wrist too much,’ or ‘Paint

Must never hope to reproduce the faint

Half-flush that dies along her throat’: such stuff

20 Was courtesy, she thought, and cause enough

For calling up that spot of joy. She had

A heart – how shall I say? – too soon made glad,

Too easily impressed; she liked whate’er

She looked on, and her looks went everywhere.

25 Sir, ‘twas all one! My favour at her breast,

The dropping of the daylight in the West,

The bough of cherries some officious fool

Broke in the orchard for her, the white mule

She rode with round the terrace – all and each

* Look at this part of the poem and the final lines on the previous page and identify two things that made the Duchess happy
* Identify the reference to the Duke’s status as an aristocrat
* Explain what the Duke means when he says he does have ‘skill in speech’
* Retrieve a short quotation that shows the Duke was jealous
* Choose a word to describe the tone of this part of the poem
* Explain what the Duke is attempting to arrange
* Identify who Neptune might represent
* **How is power used in the poem?**

30 Would draw from her alike the approving speech,

Or blush, at least. She thanked men – good! but thanked

Somehow – I know not how – as if she ranked

My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name

With anybody’s gift. Who’d stoop to blame

35 This sort of trifling? Even had you skill

In speech – which I have not – to make your will

Quite clear to such an one, and say, ‘Just this

Or that in you disgusts me; here you miss,

Or there exceed the mark’ – and if she let

40 Herself be lessoned so, nor plainly set

Her wits to yours, forsooth, and made excuse –

E’en then would be some stooping; and I choose

Never to stoop. Oh, sir, she smiled, no doubt,

Whene’er I passed her; but who passed without

45 Much the same smile? This grew; I gave commands;

Then all smiles stopped together. There she stands

As if alive. Will’t please you rise? We’ll meet

The company below, then. I repeat,

The Count your master’s known munificence

50 Is ample warrant that no just pretence

Of mine for dowry will be disallowed;

Though his fair daughter’s self, as I avowed

At starting, is my object. Nay, we’ll go

Together down, sir. Notice Neptune, though,

55 Taming a sea-horse, thought a rarity,

Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me!

**Robert Browning**