

Charge of The Light Brigade	Exposure	Bayonet Charge	Remains	War Photographer
The poem conveys what happened to soldiers in the Crimean war to people at home. Tennyson presents a massive defeat as something good and noble.	The poem conveys the reality of war. Owen fought in war and he felt that the public at home had no idea of what was really going on.	The poem conveys the thought processes of a soldier in battle. Hughes wants to show the people behind the soldier.	The poem conveys the psychological damage war causes to people. Armitage wants to show the consequences of things in the past.	The poem conveys how civilians view war whether that be in it or at home. Duffy conveys how we have become selfish and blind to the suffering of others.
<u>Power Message</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power of memory How the weak can become powerful How inferior soldiers are- duty 	<u>Power Message</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power of nature Powerless soldiers Soldiers unable to make things stop 	<u>Power Message</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power of leaders and governments Power of soldiers – physically Powerless of soldiers – duty 	<u>Power Message</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power of memory / trauma Power of soldiers Soldiers emotionally powerless 	<u>Power Message</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power of images Powerless to help others Power of events / moments in the past
<u>Conflict Message</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reality vs. Image Nation vs. soldiers Strong vs. weak 	<u>Conflict Message</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature vs. mankind Public vs. soldiers Truth vs. lies 	<u>Conflict Message</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thoughts vs. actions Leaders vs. soldiers Duty vs. individual 	<u>Conflict Message</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past vs. present Actions vs. consequences Inexperience vs. experience 	<u>Conflict Message</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home vs. away Inexperience vs. experience Reality vs. image
<u>Vocabulary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patriotic – Showing love and support for one's country. Didactic – Intended to teach or instruct, often in a moralistic way. Glorifying – Praising or making something appear better than it is. Bombastic – Using extravagant or inflated language that sounds impressive but lacks substance. 	<u>Vocabulary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vivid – Creating clear and strong images. Harsh – Showing a severe view of reality. Graphic – Detailed and explicit depiction. Desolate – Evoking a sense of emptiness, bleakness, and despair, reflecting the soldiers' feelings and the harsh conditions. 	<u>Vocabulary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dehumanizing – Stripping away the individuality, reducing them to tools in war. Raw – Presenting an unfiltered view. Metaphorical – Using symbolic language and imagery to represent abstract concepts or emotions related to war. In medias res – Starting in the middle of things. 	<u>Vocabulary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introspective – Reflecting deeply on personal emotions in relation to an event. Unsentimental – Presenting things straightforward and emotionally detached manner Candid – Providing an honest and direct portrayal. Ambiguous – Open to interpretation, creating uncertainty. 	<u>Vocabulary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detached – disconnected, showing no personal engagement. Critique – Analysing and questioning the role of media Impotence – Unable to act or help. Poignant – Evoking a strong sense of sadness or reflection through the depiction of war and its impact.
<u>Key Image</u> <i>'valley of Death'</i> Sense of size and how small and helpless the soldiers were.	<u>Key Image</u> <i>'All their eyes are ice'</i> The constant reference to temperature links to death but also how neglected the soldiers feel.	<u>Key Image</u> <i>'His terror's touchy dynamite'</i> Soldiers are only seen as tools for destruction. Like dynamite, someone lights the fuse and they are far away from the damage.	<u>Key Image</u> <i>'rips through his life'</i> The idea that death can happen so quickly yet it has such a powerful impact. Small things can have great consequences.	<u>Key Image</u> <i>'a hundred agonies in black and white'</i> The use of a number highlights how much pain war causes and the fact that the voice has captured the image shows that it can't be disputed.
<u>Key Technique</u> Repetition – used to ensure that we never forget what the soldiers did for us and to emphasise how bad and terrible things were	<u>Key Technique</u> Personification – used to show how little energy, when everything is alive, they have but also how everything is against them	<u>Key Technique</u> Metaphors – used to show how confusing things are for the soldier. Something greater is going on but he can't work it out.	<u>Key Technique</u> Informal language and slang – gives us a sense that this is a real person and makes us connect with the voice.	<u>Key Technique</u> Harsh sounds and plosives - reflect the voice's anger at what has happened – 'prick', 'bath', 'beers'
<u>Key Structure Feature</u> The poem is ballad which is a oral story told from generation to generation. The idea is that people never forget what these soldiers did.	<u>Key Structure Feature</u> There is rhyme throughout the poem which reflects the boring monotony of war and how everything follows a routine.	<u>Key Structure Feature</u> Time stands still in the middle stanza as the soldier tries to work things out. The opening and ending stanzas focus on action, reflecting the soldier not able to think.	<u>Key Structure Feature</u> A dramatic monologue – a voice is telling us a story. This makes it seem more real and personal. First half is about the past. Second half is about the present.	<u>Key Structure Feature</u> There's some examples of rhyme which reflects the voice's own attempt to bring order to chaos. To make sense of what is happening.

