Ozymandias	London	Extract from the Prelude	Storm on the Island	Emigreé
The poem conveys how man is weak compared to nature. <u>Shelley</u> explores how mankind is too arrogant and is destined to fail.	The poem shows the impact of the Industrial Revolution on London. <u>Blake</u> holds the rich and those in power responsible for what has happened to the poor.	The poem conveys how a man discovers how nature can be threatening. <u>Wordsworth</u> shows a person growing up and understanding the hidden dangers.	The poem conveys how mankind is weak compared to nature. <u>Heaney</u> shows we are never in control of things.	The poem explores what a war does to children. <u>Rumen</u> highlights the psychological change of leaving your home and settling somewhere new.
Power Message Power doesn't last Arrogance of those in power Nature has more power than man <u>Conflict Message</u> Man vs. Time Man vs. Nature	 <u>Power Message</u> Institutional power (church, government, monarchy) Social inequality and oppression The power of the wealthy over the poor <u>Conflict Message</u> Man vs. Society Individual vs. Institutional control 	Power Message Power of nature Power of memory and experience The internal power of fear and awe <u>Conflict Message</u> Man vs. Nature Man vs. Self (internal conflict with	Power Message Overwhelming power of nature Powerlessness of humans in the face of natural forces Power of fear and isolation <u>Conflict Message</u> Man vs. Nature Man vs. Fear	Power Message Power of memory and nostalgia Power of language and storytelling Power of identity and belonging <u>Conflict Message</u> Past vs. Present Memory vs. Reality
 Power vs. Impermanence Hubris vs. Reality 	The oppressed vs. The oppressors	 Innocence vs. Experience Childhood vs. Maturity 	Security vs. Vulnerability	 Individual vs. Political Oppression Identity vs. Displacement
 <u>Vocabulary</u> Ironic- When something happens in a way that is the opposite of what you would expect. Ephemeral- Something that lasts for a very short time; fleeting or temporary. Sublime- Something that is extremely beautiful or awe-inspiring. Hubristic- Showing excessive pride or self-confidence. 	 Vocabulary Dystopian- Depicting a grim and undesirable future. Oppressive- Harsh, controlling, or unfairly restricting freedom, making people feel trapped. Gritty- Having a raw, rough, and realistic quality, often showing the tough or harsh side of life. Symbolic- Something that represents or stands for something else. 	 <u>Vocabulary</u> Autobiographical- Related to a person's own life story. Romantic- Involving love, idealized emotions, or something that is imaginative and dreamy. Ethereal- Light, delicate, and otherworldly, often seeming too perfect for this world. Traumatic- Causing severe emotional distress or shock. 	 <u>Vocabulary</u> Collective- shared by all members of a group, acting together as one. Turbulent- Full of disorder, chaos, or sudden changes, often in a way that is violent or unsettling. Resilient- Able to recover quickly from difficulties or setbacks; Foreboding- A feeling that something bad or harmful is about to happen. 	 <u>Vocabulary – idealised</u> Nostalgic- Feeling a longing or affection for the past. Naïve- Lacking experience, wisdom, or judgment, often being too trusting or innocent. Possessive- Wanting to control or dominate something or someone, often not wanting to share. Melancholic- Feeling deep sadness or sorrow, often with a reflective or wistful quality.
<u>Key Image</u> 'Half sunk a shattered visage lies' Sense of how forgotten and neglected the leader is. It is hidden. Shattered suggests how fragile his power was.	<u>Key Image</u> 'The mind-forg'd manacles I hear' They are trapped by a way of thinking. It is their mindset that is the problem. They need to think differently.	Key Image 'Small circles glittering idly in the moon' Sense of how innocent and perfect the setting can be, hiding the true danger of nature.	<u>Key Image</u> 'spits like a tame cat' Shows how unpredictable nature is but how we think we have it controlled, when in reality it controls us.	Key Image 'like a hollow doll, opens and spills a grammar' Shows how innocent children are how they lack experience or knowledge to deal with new things.
Key Technique Hyperbole – used to show how arrogant and pompous Ozymandias is. Thinks he is better than others.	Key Technique Sound – used to show how everything is influenced by the misery. They are all 'singing the same song'. It is inescapable.	Key Technique Light imagery – shows the contrast in the good and bad aspects of nature. Things can be both good and bad.	Key Technique Pronouns – used to show how united people are and how they view nature as the enemy.	Key Technique Personification – used to show how isolated and lonely the voice is. She uses the memory to keep her company.
Key Structure Feature The poem is sonnet which is a form of love poem. It reflects how Ozymandias loves himself, but also his obsession on one thing. It also reflects his control or lack of it.	Key Structure Feature The poem uses rhyme to reflect how all the people think the same and are trapped by this problem.	Key Structure Feature This is part of an epic poem. This is only a small part of something bigger. This is like what the voice discovers in the poem – there is always something bigger.	Key Structure Feature A dramatic monologue – a voice is telling us a story. This makes it seem more real and personal. First half is about the past.	Key Structure Feature There's a lack of rhyme and rhythm to reflect the confusion of the voice. There's no sense or order to things. Her world has been transformed.