

POEM	POET	ABOUT	1 KEY QUOTE	1 KEY CONTEXT
1. <b>The Manhunt</b>	Armitage	A physically and mentally scarred soldier.	<b>“the frozen river which ran through his face”</b>	After facing the horrors of war, many soldiers suffer from <u>post-traumatic stress disorder</u> .
2. <b>The Soldier</b>	Brooke	How wonderful it is to die for your country.	<b>“There’s some corner of a foreign field that is forever England”</b>	In England, at the start of WWI, many people had a <u>jingoistic</u> attitude.
3. <b>A Wife in London</b>	Hardy	A widow receiving two letters.	<b>“Page full of his hoped return”</b>	Much of Hardy’s work focused on the theme of <u>tragedy</u> .
4. <b>Dulce et Decorum Est</b>	Owen	The horrors and bitterness of war.	<b>“as under a green sea, I saw him drowning”</b>	WWI saw the use of <u>mustard gas</u> as a weapon for the first time.
5. <b>Sonnet 43</b>	Barret Browning	All the ways she loves her husband.	<b>“How do I love thee? Let me count the ways”</b>	Elizabeth Barret was <u>disowned</u> by her father for marrying Robert Browning.
6. <b>She Walks in Beauty</b>	Byron	A beautiful, perfect woman.	<b>“She walks in beauty, like the night”</b>	Byron was a prominent <u>Romantic</u> poet.
7. <b>Cozy Apologia</b>	Dove	Being trapped inside with her husband because of the hurricane outside.	<b>“I could pick anything and think of you”</b>	<u>Hurricane Floyd</u> in 1999 caused \$6billion worth of damage.
8. <b>Valentine</b>	Duffy	How an onion is a metaphor for love.	<b>“I give you an onion”</b>	Modern poetry criticises <u>consumerism</u> and clichés.
9. <b>Afternoons</b>	Larkin	How women’s lives start to lose meaning.	<b>“Something is pushing them to the side of their own lives”</b>	Women in the <u>1960s</u> were expected to fulfil domestic roles.
10. <b>Mametz Wood</b>	Sheers	Finding the bones of soldiers in French fields.	<b>“Broken mosaic of bone”</b>	The <u>Welsh Division</u> , who fought for the British Army, made a great sacrifice
11. <b>Ozymandias</b>	Shelley	A broken statue in the desert.	<b>“Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair”</b>	<u>Ramses II</u> was a tyrannical ruler.
12. <b>Living Space</b>	Dharker	The difficulty of living in the slums of Mumbai.	<b>“eggs in a wire basket”</b>	Much of Dharker’s work deals with themes of poverty and <u>inequality</u> .
13. <b>London</b>	Blake	The awful conditions of Victorian London.	<b>“Marks of weakness, marks of woe”</b>	Blake was an <u>anti-establishment</u> Romantic poet.
14. <b>Death of a Naturalist</b>	Heaney	How a fascination with frogs turns to fear.	<b>“great slime kings”</b>	Heaney was brought up in <u>rural</u> Ireland.
15. <b>To Autumn</b>	Keats	How beautiful and peaceful Autumn is.	<b>“Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness!”</b>	Keats wrote the poem when he was extremely sick with <u>tuberculosis</u> .
16. <b>The Prelude</b>	Wordsworth	A childhood memory of ice skating on a frozen lake.	<b>“Proud and exalting, like an untir’d horse”</b>	Wordsworth grew up in the <u>Lake District</u> , an area of great natural beauty
17. <b>Hawk Roosting</b>	Hughes	A powerful and vicious hawk.	<b>“I kill where I please because it is all mine”</b>	The <u>violence</u> of nature was a common theme in Hughes’ poetry.
18. <b>As Imperceptibly as Grief</b>	Dickinson	How grief slowly passes away like summer.	<b>“As imperceptibly as Grief The Summer lapsed away”</b>	Dickinson was renowned for being a <u>reclusive</u> person. @MissJLake