



Year 9 Unit 4: Conflict and Propaganda - Knowledge Organiser

Reading Assessment: Compare how war is presented in 'The Call' by Jessie Pope and 'Dulce et Decorum est' by Wilfred Owen.

Key vocabulary:

Heroism	Great bravery
Conflict	A prolonged armed struggle
Camaraderie	Mutual trust and friendship among people who spend a lot of time together
Bravery	Courageous behaviour or character.
Cowardice	Lack of bravery.
Military hierarchy	A system of hierarchical relationships in armed forces that defines authority and responsibility
Class hierarchy	A classification in society based on economic status.
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature,
Futility	Pointlessness or uselessness.
Jingoism	Extreme patriotism, especially in the form of aggressive or warlike foreign policy.
Patriotism	Devotion to and vigorous support for one's country
Court Marshall	Is empowered to determine the guilt of members of the armed forces subject to military law
Trenches	Long narrow ditches
Barbaric	Savagely cruel; primitive

Connectives:

Similar	Differences
Similarly...	However...
Likewise...	Unlike...
As with...	Although...
Both...	In contrast to...
Equally...	Differs to...



Dulce et Decorum est

Dulce et Decorum est is a poem written by Wilfred Owen during World War I, and published posthumously in 1920.

The Latin title is taken from a poem by the Roman poet Horace and means "it is sweet and fitting". It is followed there by *pro patria mori*, which means "to die for one's country". Does Owen mean this?

Wilfred Owen

- Wilfred Owen wrote some of the best British poetry on World War I.
- He composed nearly all of his poems in slightly over a year (August 1917 to September 1918)
- In November 1918 he was killed in action in WW1 at the age of 25
- Only five poems were published in his lifetime

Jessie Pope was a British poet, writer and journalist, who remains best known for her **patriotic motivational** poems published during World War I.

"Never think that war, no matter how necessary nor how justified, is not a crime."

Ernest Hemingway 1946

How far do you agree with Hemingway?

Comparative PEA structure:

- Point: how is war presented in poem 1?
- Evidence: quote
- Analysis
 - What does the quote reveal about war/war feelings?
 - What is the effect on the reader?
 - Key Word Analysis (identify poetic devices)
- Comparative point – this is **similar/different to**... because...
- Evidence: Quote
- Analysis – how does it compare to poem 2?
 - What does the quote reveal about war/war feelings?
 - What is the effect on the reader?
 - Key Word Analysis (remember poetic devices)
- Final comparative sentence

Themes of war poetry:

Futility of war
 Conflict
 Enemies are arbitrary
 Horror of war
 Brotherhood
 Disillusionment with religion
 Power
 Suffering: physical and psychological

World War 1 recruitment

By the end of the First World War, almost 1 in 4 of the total male population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland had joined up - over five million men.

Of these men, 2.67 million joined as volunteers and 2.77 million as conscripts

Simile	A comparison made using the words "like" or "as."
Metaphor	A comparison – made directly or indirectly – without using "like" or "as."
Personification	Giving human characteristics to something which is not human.
Onomatopoeia	Words which attempt to imitate sounds.
Alliteration	A repetition of consonant sounds.
Plosive	"b," "p," "t" and "d" sounds – which can be harsh, aggressive or shocking.
Assonance	A repetition of vowel sounds
Sibilance	Repeated "S" sounds – most often caused by "s" "ss" and "c." These can be harsh, smooth or sickly.
Oxymoron	A figure of speech in which two contradictory things are placed together to make peculiar sense e.g. friendly fire
Stanza	A group of lines separated from others in a poem.
Enjambment	The running over of a sentence from one line to the next without a piece of punctuation at the end of the line.
Caesura	A stop or a pause in a line of poetry – usually caused by punctuation.
Semantic field	A set of words relating to the same topic. "Foul" and "Shot" would appear in the semantic field of sports
Hyperbole	Exaggeration.