

	When We Two Parted By Lord Byron	Love's Philosophy By Percy Shelley	Porphyria's Lover By Robert Browning	Sonnet 29 Elizabeth Browning	Neutral Tones Thomas Hardy	Letters from Yorkshire Maura Dooley	The Farmers Bride Charlotte Mew
Author / context	Was known for having affairs and eventually moved abroad after a relationship had ended.	He believed in 'free love' which is contradictory to this poem. Strong views on religion, atheism and socialism. Critical of Royal Family and English government.	Lived in Victorian times when it was believed you should marry someone of your own class. This poem could be a metaphor for dealing with the disease 'Porphyria' which creates mad-	Married to Robert Browning. Father disapproved of her relationship with Robert so they set secret love letters to each other. She went against Victorian trait. Father disowned her after she married R.B.	He was in a loveless marriage. Rejected religion. Romanticism era. Relationships were expected to last. Weather reflect the mood and emotions of the speaker	Grew up in Bristol. Worked in Yorkshire. Lived in London.	Wrote between the Victorian and Modern period. Her father died and left her family extremely poor . Siblings were separated and suffered from mental illness. Patriarchal society
Structure	Rhyming couplets. Stanzas all the same length	Stanzas are symmetrical. Rhyme scheme ABAB Half-rhymes	Written as a dramatic monologue. Lack of stanzas show trail of thought and mental state. Regular rhyme scheme creates rhythm.	Sonnet– written about love Enjambment throughout.	Rhyme scheme ABBA which emphasises the separation between the pair. Regular line/stanza length	Enjambment– imitates change in season.	Rhyming couplets– the rhyme and pace increases to make the poem faster at times.
Meaning	Grieving the loss of a relationship.	I love poem to woo or flirt with a lady (despite being married!)	Porphyria is high class that the lover. Lover is obsessive and jealous. Kills Porphyria by strangling her with her own hair to keep her his forever.	Explicitly about a tree and its description. Implicitly about her sexual desire for her partner.	The speaker is in a loveless relationship	Speaker lives in the city but is communicating with someone in the countryside.	Young girl, married to an older farmer, tries to run away several times and avoid her husband. She is 'hunted' like an animal. The farmer is desperate to sleep with his bride.
Imagery	References to death– shows the 'death' or end of the relationship.	Natural imagery– suggests love is a natural thing– everything comes in pairs.	Natural imagery of setting outside at the beginning of the poem. Religious imagery	Natural tree imagery– each element of the tree symbolises a different element of their love/desire.	Natural winter imagery creates a 'dead' feeling.	Seasons and nature	Reference to nature suggesting innocence of the bride and her wild want for freedom.
Language	Rhetorical questions Lyric poetry Foreshadowing Violent verbs Archaic language	Personification Rhetorical question at the end of every stanza	Violent verbs Similes Pathetic fallacy	Extended metaphor of the tree– her lover Speaker– the vines Passionate words/intense words	Pathetic Fallacy– setting reflects writers emotions. Oxymoron's Juxtaposition Repetition	Figurative language creates a contrast. Alliteration Metaphor Rhetorical question	Repetition Similes Monosyllabic at times Archaic language
Effects	Sympathy and shared feelings for a relationship that has ended.	Creates feelings of romance and a sense that love is 'meant to be'.	Shock of aggression and lack of emotion.	Creates visual imagery of a tree however the undertones of passion are shocking.	Empathy for the hate and lack of love.	Wonder if life in nature has more meaning = makes reader reflect what has the biggest value in life.	Feelings of concern for the bride. Message that women were married to young and without choice.
Mood / feelings	Sadness Grief Anger regret	Love Obsession Playfulness	Sinister Madness Sin Passivity	Longing Intensity Celebration happy	Sadness Bitterness Pessimism	Reflective Appreciation Connection longing	Tense / frantic Frustration Desire fear
Themes	Romantic love = loss Distance Death Memories	Romantic love = longing Desire & Longing Nature	Romantic love = longing & fulfilment Desire & Longing Death	Romantic love = longing & Fulfilment Distance & Nature Desire & Longing	Romantic love = loss Distance Death Memories & Nature	Family—Strong bond & admiration Distance & Nature Desire & Longing	Romantic love = loss & Longing Distance Desire & Longing Nature

	Walking Away Cecil Day-Lewis	Eden Rock Charles Causley	Follower Seamus Heaney	Mother, any distance Simon Armitage	Before You Were Mine Carol Ann Duffy	Winter Swans Owen Sheers	Singh Song! Daljit Nagra	Climbing My Grandfather Andrew Waterhouse
Author / context	Often wrote romantic poetry. Has son = experienced these emotions	Lonely Father died when he was 7 His poetry was known for its simplicity and directness. Influenced by nature	Born in Northern Ireland. Lived in the countryside on his family's farm.	Writes about everyday events in a thought – provoking way. Most of us leave home	Writes about oppression, gender and violence. Semi autobiographical	Writes about conflict, partnership, hope, doubt, contentment, love. Comes from a collection from Owen Sheers entitled 'Skirrid' which translates to 'separation' or 'divorce' in Welsh.	2nd generation Indian that emigrated after the WW2 when jobs were available. Family owned a corner shop. His poetry focussed on national identity and feeling accepted.	Suffered from depression Grew up in Scarborough Sought happiness through his poetry and music.
Structure	One non-rhyming line in each stanza shows the father's loneliness. A,B,B,C,A	Half-rhyme Caesura Single line at the end of the poem shows its importance.	Regular four line stanza represents the regular, persistent passing of time.	There is no fixed rhyme scheme .The first 8 lines present a problem.	5 line stanzas No rhyme	3 line stanzas and then a couplet in the final stanza. They represent how the swans and the couple came together at the end and solved the argument.	Stanzas change in topic: work, marriage, work, marriage then just marriage to show the balance between the two and how love is more important.	One long stanza of 27 lines – symbolising mountain Written in blank verse – no rhyme scheme. Enjambment shows movement from one part of the mountain to the other.
Meaning	A parent remembering their child going to school for the first time.	At first appears to be about happy memories of his childhood. Implicitly is about his parents waiting for him in heaven.	Father working with his young son trailing behind him is then contrasted to a son, now grown, working with his father, now fragile, trailing behind him.	Explicitly the speaker is talking to his mother whilst measuring his new house. Implicitly, the poem is about independence.	Speaker is looking at a photo of her mother before she was born and imagining her mothers life before she arrived.	A couple who have had an argument who are walking around a lake in winter. They eventually forgive each other.	The speaker talks about running his fathers corner shop and his life and desire to be with the new bride all the time.	Speaker idolises his Grandfather Mountain used to suggest authority, power, and love.
Imagery	Reference to objects that are a distance away (satellite)	Religious imagery. Natural imagery of a perfect paradise surrounded by a stream to represent 'crossing to the other side'.	Natural imagery Symmetry created as the son and father switch roles.	Lots of similes Metaphors Ellipsis nouns	Glamour, elegance and Marilyn Monroe as idol.	Visual imagery of the lake , nature and the swans during winter time – suggest the coldness of the relationship at that time.	Natural, romantic imagery of the moon.	Natural imagery of the mountain. Imagery of a child playing with his Grandfather – perspective of the child.
Language	Similes Enjambment Repetition of 'path'	Connotations of the colour white (pure/heavenly)	'plod' Onomatopoeia verbs	Personal pronoun at the start of the poem. Enjambment	Past tense Similes Alliteration repetition	Pathetic fallacy – stormy/windy weather Symbolism, of the swans representing their relationship	Non-standard English (accent) Similes Repetition 'my bride' = pride	Extended metaphor of the mountain representing the speaker's Grandfather
Effects	Mixed emotions of loss and happiness at the milestone of child attending school.	Feelings of sadness at parting due to death yet feelings of hope that you will be reunited after death.	Highlighting the effects of aging and growing generations (child-adult-child)	Sympathy for the mothers mixed feelings of loss and happiness as a child grows up and leaves home.	Acknowledging the devotion a mother has for her child and the things she gives up when becoming a mother.	Reader can relate to the lack of warmth in a relationship when there is a dispute	Message of the difficulty to balance love and work.	Awe and inspiration
Mood / feelings	Sadness Protectiveness Loss Reflection	Heavenly Eternal bond Nostalgia Peacefulness	Admiration Self-criticism Family ties Admiration	Exciting Fear Connection Appreciation	Admiration Nostalgia Self-criticism	Tense peace	Love Rebellion humour	Inquisitiveness Effort closeness
Themes	Family – Independence & strong bonds Distance Getting old Memories	Family – strong bonds Distance Death memories	Family – Strong bond & admiration Desire & Longing Getting old & Nature Memories	Family – Independence & strong bonds Distance Getting old	Family – aind, strong, admire, rebel Desire & Longing Getting old Memories	Romantic Love – fulfilment Distance Nature	Romantic Love – fulfilment Family – Rebellion	Family – strong bonds, admire, Getting old Nature