

Year 8 Spring Term:

Romantic Poetry

Remote Learning

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Class: _____

Instructions for Students

You need this booklet, as well as the one that is printed and contains the texts of Romantic Poetry. The two booklets work together. This one contains all the activities and tasks you need. The other booklet contains the texts you'll need to read.

This booklet takes you through the work you need to cover lesson-by-lesson. You should be completing a lesson for every lesson you miss in class.

If you finish all the work, you can do the following:

1. Test yourself on the vocabulary list.
2. Use the words in the vocabulary list to write sentences about the poems.
3. Use the words in the vocabulary list in creative writing.
4. Imagine that you are the characters in the poems. Write about how you feel.

Lessons

L.O. To explain how the Industrial Revolution and the Age of Reason led to Romanticism.

Do Now:

1	Romeo and Juliet's love can no longer exist in the spiritual / temporal world
2	"O happy _____"
3	Romeo uses ___ to kill himself whereas Juliet uses _____
4	Romeo's attempt to create his own fate is futile because...
5	"I _____ you, stars!"
6	Romeo buys poison from the apothecary because...

Vocabulary: look, cover, write, check to learn the definitions

Industrial (adjective)	An industrial system or product is one that uses machinery, usually on a large scale.	He rejected all items made using industrial methods.
Natural (adjective)	Natural things exist or occur in nature and are not made or caused by people.	She appreciated the natural world when she left the chaos of London.
Liberation (noun)	Liberation is being freed from something that is trapping you.	They wanted liberation from their repetitive timetable.
Imprisonment (noun)	Imprisonment is being trapped.	Their feeling of imprisonment came from all the rules they had to follow.

New Knowledge: follow the instructions and read the information twice

- This term, we're going to learn about a really important part of literature's history: Romantic poetry. As will all big movements or changes, it was a **reaction** to what was going on at the time. We'll start by learning about William Blake, who lived through – and reacted against – the Industrial Revolution. Let's find out more. **Read The Industrial Revolution on p.2.**

Task 1: Complete these Multiple Choice Quizzes

Knowledge Check: MCQs	
<p>a) Overcrowding in cities was due to...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People hating the countryside 2. People enjoying factories 3. People moving to factories to work 4. People moving to continental Europe 	<p>b) The value of the natural world was starting to be...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ignored 2. Enjoyed 3. Embraced 4. Remembered
<p>c) The gap between the rich and poor grew because...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wealth from factories was spread across people 2. Industrialisation greatly benefitted factory owners and traders, not factory workers 3. Of overcrowding in cities leading to wealth inequality 4. Industrialisation greatly benefitted factory workers, whose wealth grew quickly 	<p>d) Blake, who respected, loved and valued nature, would have been _____ the Industrial Revolution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interested in 2. Supportive of 3. Horrified by 4. Neutral about

New Knowledge: follow the instructions and read the information twice

- As well as the Industrial Revolution, William Blake and other Romantic poets also were reacting against the Age of Reason, which was a time in society where there was a large focus on science, logic and reason. Imagine if, in school, you only studied science and maths. Why would this be a problem? What would you be missing? **Read Romanticism on p.3-4**

Task 2: Complete these Multiple Choice Quizzes

Knowledge Check: MCQs	
<p>a) The Age of Reason was a time when people valued...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reason, art, logic, order 2. Science, reason, freedom, logic 3. Religion, art, logic, order 4. Reason, science, logic, order 	<p>b) Romantics rejected and rebelled against the Age of Reason because...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They wanted to make scientific discoveries 2. They wanted to destroy the monarchy 3. They wanted to undermine the church 4. They wanted freedom for the imagination and for nature
<p>c) Romantics were attracted to revolution because...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They wanted stability and order 2. They wanted to keep logic and reason as vital 3. They wanted society to change greatly in England 4. They wanted war and conflict in England 	<p>d) Romantics believed that people should not be...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oppressed or admired 2. Oppressed or marginalised 3. Oppressed or elevated 4. Oppressed or religious

Task 3: Complete these sentences

Because the Industrial Revolution caused _____,
Romantic poets felt that...

The Age of Enlightenment, which was a time when
_____, inspired Romantic poets to...

Task 4: Complete these sentences

Romantic poets, who believed in _____,
disagreed with... because... so...

More specifically, the Industrial Revolution, which
_____, caused...

Additionally, the Age of Reason, a time when _____,
was disliked by Romantic poets because...

L.O. To explain how and why Blake wrote Songs of Innocence and Experience.

Do Now:

1	Romantic poets saw the natural world as superior / inferior to the industrial world
2	Romantic poets were attracted to revolution because...
3	The Age of Reason was a time when people valued...
4	The impotence of Romeo and Juliet is clear because they can't...
5	Friar Laurence sees "a kind of _____"
6	Friar Laurence's potion...

Vocabulary: look, cover, write, check to learn the definitions

Rebel (verb)	When someone rebels , they start to behave differently from other people and reject the values of society or of their parents.	I was very young and rebelling against everything.
Comply with (verb)	If someone or something complies with an order or set of rules, they are in accordance with what is required or expected.	The commander said that the army would comply with the agreement.
Innocent (adjective)	If someone is innocent , they have no experience or knowledge of the more complex or unpleasant aspects of life.	Because of his innocence , he didn't notice the criminal activity.
Corrupt (verb)	If someone is corrupted by something, it causes them to become dishonest and unjust and unable to be trusted.	It is sad to see a person so corrupted by the desire for money and power.

New Knowledge: follow the instructions and read the information twice

- Now, let's look into more detail at William Blake. Remember that, as a Romantic poet, he was responding to the Industrial Revolution and the Age of Reason. He was inspired by revolution and thought that we should look with interest and respect at the innocence and purity of children..
- **Read William Blake on p.5**

Quiz: complete this

Knowledge Check: MCQs	
a) Blake rebelled against... <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nature, education and childhood2. The monarchy, industrialisation and the British Empire3. His parents, English Literature and entertainment4. The social order, childhood and education	b) Blake felt that the role of an artist was to... <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Make change in society and make a political statement2. Entertain readers and create enjoyment3. Paint a vivid picture in the reader's mind4. Rebel against readers and undermine their authority

New Knowledge

- These are not songs, they are poems. Blake wrote Innocence first, focusing on purity and childhood. Then he wrote Experience and then he put them together. Look at this image – it says ‘shewing the two contrary states of the human soul’. In other words, Blake wanted to reveal the two parts of all of us by writing these poems in two parts.
- Read and look at the images of Innocence and Experience on p.6-8

Quiz: complete this

Knowledge Check: MCQs	
a) Blake split his poems into “Innocence” and “Experience” to reveal... <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. That childhood is a perfect world of innocence and children remain innocent eternally2. That childhood is an almost perfect world of innocence and adults should have children to remind them of this3. That childhood is an almost perfect world of innocence, which gets corrupted by the experience of adulthood and society.	b) Although the poems have simple rhymes and rhyming patterns, ... <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Many of the poems in Songs of Experience are in response to poems in Songs of Innocence2. Blake expresses serious themes including his rebellious and radical political views3. Blake avoids entering into discussions about politics and social issues

Task 1: Complete these sentences

Blake's Songs of Innocence and Experience, which have simple rhymes and a rebellious political message, were written to reveal...

because...

but...

so...

Whilst Songs of Innocence describes the world..., Songs of Experience describes the world...

L.O. To explain why Blake depicts nature in The Echoing Green as an idyllic sanctuary.

Do Now:

1	William Blake wanted to rebel against ...
2	Blake wrote Songs of _____ and Songs of _____ because...
3	Blake invented a new way of...
4	Romantic poets felt that people were imprisoned by...
5	“man is born free but everywhere is he is in _____”
6	The Industrial Revolution was a time when...

Vocabulary: look, cover, write, check to learn the definitions

Corrupt (verb)	If someone is corrupted by something, it causes them to become dishonest and unjust and unable to be trusted.	It is sad to see a person so corrupted by the desire for money and power.
Nostalgic (adjective)	If you feel nostalgic , you think affectionately about experiences you had in the past.	Many people were nostalgic for the good old days.
Idyllic (adjective)	If you describe something as idyllic , you mean that it is extremely pleasant, simple, and peaceful without any difficulties or dangers.	It was an idyllic setting for a summer picnic
Sanctuary (noun)	A sanctuary is a place where people who are in danger from other people can go to be safe.	His church became a sanctuary for thousands of people who fled the civil war.

New Knowledge: follow the instructions and read the information twice

- The image in your booklet is the original engraving that Blake created for the poem. As you can see, this poem presents nature as an idyllic sanctuary; this is in contrast to industrialisation, which was destroying nature and the Age of Reason, which was ignoring nature.
- Read The Echoing Green on p.12-13

Quiz: complete this

The Echoing Green Knowledge Check: MCQs	
<p>a) "Old John, with white hair, does laugh away care". In other words,...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. John laughs because he does not care about the children2. John takes care of the children playing on the green3. John laughs away all his worries while the children play	<p>b) "Such, such were the joys when we all – girls and boys – in our youth-time were seen on the echoing green." In other words...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The watching adults are nostalgic for the freedom of childhood2. The watching adults are still seen playing on the green3. The watching adults are angry at the children for their laughter
<p>c) "The sun does descend, and our sports have an end". In other words,....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The games continue long after dark2. The games, like the innocence of childhood, cannot last forever3. The games, like memory, grows darker and darker as time goes by	<p>d) The poem ends with an image of "the darkening green" because...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Blake wants to remind children not to play outdoors in the dark2. Blake wants to remind the reader that darkness is something we should all be inspired by3. Blake wants to remind the reader that innocence will always end

Task 1: Complete this sentence

Blake, **who** believed that nature _____, depicts nature in *The Echoing Green* as an idyllic sanctuary **because... but... so...**

More specifically, when..., Blake reveals...

L.O. To write a speech persuading the audience of the sanctity of nature.

Do Now:

1	A sanctuary is a place where...
2	Old John does “laugh away _____”
3	In the Echoing Green, the “darkening” skies represent...
4	According to Aristotle, in a tragedy _____ is inevitable .
5	“my life is my _____’s debt”
6	Capulet subverts patriarchal expectations when he refuses to...

Vocabulary quiz: Look, cover, write, check

Sanctity (noun)	If you talk about the sanctity of something, you mean that it is very important and sacred and must be treated with respect.	They all believed strongly in the sanctity of human life
Preserve (verb)	If you preserve a situation or condition, you make sure that it remains as it is, and does not change or end.	We will do everything to preserve peace.
Industrial (adjective)	An industrial system or product is one that uses machinery, usually on a large scale.	He rejected all items made using industrial methods.
Sanctuary (noun)	A sanctuary is a place where people who are in danger from other people can go to be safe.	His church became a sanctuary for thousands of people who fled the civil war.

New Knowledge: follow the instructions and read the information twice

- Today, we’re going to mirror the message of Blake in his poem The Echoing Green but we’re going to write a speech to the class!
- First, let’s summarise each stanza of the poem so that we can use this summary to inform our paragraphs.
- Include the green words in your summary.

Task 1:

Summarise the 3 stanzas using the green words:

Stanza 1: sun merry skies cheerful

Stanza 2: old laugh care youth-time

Stanza 3: sun descend end darkening

Now, let's think about the message of the poem. Blake wanted to emphasise the fact that nature is a sanctuary and we should preserve it and promote its sanctity. He also wanted to criticise industrialisation and remind us that the innocence of childhood is reflected in nature. Like the day on the green, the innocence of childhood is temporary and will inevitably fade. Therefore we must value and try to preserve it.

In our first paragraph, we'll describe the beauty, happiness, cheer, hope and joy of nature and of childhood.

In our second paragraph, we'll describe how adults look nostalgically back at childhood and how nature is a sanctuary and takes away our 'care'

Finally, in our last paragraph, we'll remind our readers that the purity of both nature and childhood are temporary and so we must value these and understand their sanctity and preserve them as sanctuaries.

Task 2:

Use the green words, as well as the words at the bottom of the slide, to write a speech of three paragraphs, mirroring the structure of the poem.

Use the red words to help you your sentences.

Paragraph 1: sun merry skies cheerful

Paragraph 2: old laugh care youth-time

Paragraph 3: sun descend end darkening

because / but / so / although / who / whilst / despite