

## Year 7 'Into the Unknown' Knowledge Organiser

### Assessment:

- Poem in the style of 'The Jabberwocky'
- Frankenstein's descriptive diary
- A PEE response to 'Spellbound'

### Pre-1914 texts studied:

'The Hound of the Baskervilles' (extracts) by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

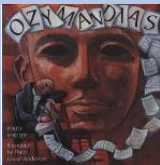
'Jabberwocky' by Lewis Carroll

'Frankenstein' (extracts) by Mary Shelley



'Gulliver's Travels' (extracts) by Jonathan Swift

'Ozymandias' by Percy Bysshe Shelley

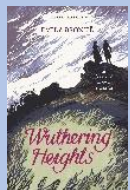


'A Midsummer Night's Dream' (extracts) by William Shakespeare

'The Listeners' by Walter de la Mare



'Wuthering Heights' (extract) by Emily Brontë



'Spellbound' by Emily Brontë

### Context for 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> Century literature:

1. The 18<sup>th</sup> Century is often referred to as the '**Age of Enlightenment**'. The Enlightenment, or the 'Age of Reason' began in Europe in the 1700s and spread to many parts of the world. The thinkers of the Enlightenment objected to the absolute power of the royal rulers and of the Roman Catholic church. They used reason, or logical thinking, and science to attack this power. Literature at the time explored topics such as: social upheaval, political satire, geographical exploration and human nature.

2. The **Industrial Revolution** was a period of major changes in the way products are made. Many factories were built and workers began making large numbers of things using machines powered by engines. By the late 1700s, many people could no longer earn their living in the countryside. People moved from farms and villages into bigger towns and cities to find work. Cities grew larger, but they were often dirty, crowded, and unhealthy.

3. **Romanticism** was a general movement in the arts (novels, poetry, paintings, music, etc) which occurred in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Romantics were concerned with:

- The power of nature
- Wild and rugged landscapes in faraway lands
- Intense feelings
- The isolated Romantic hero
- Social responsibility and justice



### Key Terms:

Term	Definition
Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.
Galvanism	In Italy in the late 1700s, a scientist named Luigi Galvani was experimenting with 'reanimating' dead animals by passing electrical currents through their muscles.
Irony	Where you make a point about something by saying the opposite about it.
Juxtaposition	When two contrasting words, phrases or ideas are put together for effect.
Metaphor	A comparison - made directly or indirectly - without using "like" or "as."
Neologism	A word which is made up but which starts entering common usage. e.g. gallumphing
Nonsense word	A word which is made up and may have no meaning at all. The reader has to infer meaning from its context. e.g. brillig
Onomatopoeia	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (pop, bang)
Pathetic fallacy	A literary device where nature is given human qualities, to reflect the action in the text.
Personification	Giving human characteristics to something which is not human.
Portmanteau word	A word made up by combining two other words. e.g. slithy (lithe+slimy)
Repetition	A repeated word or phrase usually used to emphasise importance.
Satire	A type of literature in which aspects of politics or social behaviour are mocked or ridiculed to make people think about them.
Sibilance	Repeated "s" sounds - most often caused by "s" "ss" and "c." These can be harsh, smooth or sickly.
Simile	A comparison made using the words "like" or "as."
Sonnet	A fourteen line poem in iambic pentameter and regular rhyme scheme.
Stanza	A group of lines separated from others in a poem.
Triadic structure	'Power of three' or triplets.

