M1: Rossetti revision

1. Zoe: Goblin Market
2. Anna: Memory
3. Lily: Maude Clare
4. Rachel: Ladies dressed in muslin
5. Lucy: The World
6. Alana: An Apple Gathering
7. Dori: A Christmas Carol
8. Ellie: Remember
9. Amber: Passing and Glassing
10. Rose C: Babylon the Great
11. Fabienne: Up hill
12. Rose H: Twice
13. Gina: As froth on the face of the deep
14. Dori: May
15. Maddie: A birthday
16. Hollie Echo
17. Alana: At home
18. Ellie: Piteous my rhyme is
19. Lily: A Helpmeet for him
20. Anna: Our Mothers lovely women pitiful
21. Lucy: What would I give?

Write about 4 poetic techniques. Select from:

* Narrative voice
* Characterisation
* Time/chronology
* Setting
* Form (structure) eg Petrarchan sonnet
* Rhyme/rhythm
* Symbolism/imagery
* Dialogue/speech

Explain how the technique has been used, evaluate its effect (relate to the message/purpose of the poem) and explore how/by what Rossetti has been influenced (historical, political, social context, biographical influences, earlier writers, particularly poets etc)

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| Maude Clare | 1857 |  |
| Narrative technique identified | Relevant quote/s | Evaluation of technique, how it has been used, meaning and context/influence. |
| Characterisation | ‘His bride was like a village maid, Maude Clare was like a queen’  ‘My lord’  ‘My lady Nell’  ‘Lady Mother’ | -The use of ‘Lady’ is showing of the high class that Thomas’ family comes from.  -The use of the possessive pronoun in ‘My Lord’ shows that Maude Clare still possesses Thomas.  -Contrast between village maid/Queen shows that the power in this poem does not rely on status. Maude Clare manages to maintain control despite being the intruding one.  -The simile (‘like a queen’) shows the detail that was influenced by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (co-created by her brother), who paid close attention to detail. |
| Setting | ‘Out the church she followed them’  ‘Lilies in the Beck’ | -Rossetti does not often use settings in her poems, and so her choice to place her poem just after the wedding ceremony shows Rossetti’s attempt to convey the weight of this situation. She gave the couple no time to celebrate.  -It is a Christian setting, a sacred space, and her choice to interfere is showing of her priorities.  -The fantasy landscape (‘Lilies in the beck’) shows Rossetti’s ability to create other worlds beside London where she lived. |
| Form | Rossetti writes this poem as a Ballad-normally reserved for a slow love story.  (Four line stanzas, with an ABCB rhyme scheme) | -The traditional use of Ballads is for Love stories, and this greatly contrast the plot of Maude Clare-who ruins a love story.  -Maude Clare is effectively denouncing Thomas’ love, ‘Here’s my half of the golden chain/ You wore about your neck’. It is the opposite of what is to be expected in this poem structure.  -This disregard for the expectations gives an even greater source of drama for Maude Clare (who has already derailed a wedding). The plot not only comes as a surprise for the characters, but also the readers. |
| Dialogue/speech | ‘“Lady, ” he said, - “Maude Clare, ” he said, -/“Maude Clare, ” – and hid his face.’  ‘Lo, I have brought my gift, my lord’  ‘To bless the hearth, to bless the board, / To bless the marriage-bed.’ | -Maude Clare takes up most of the dialogue, followed by Nell, and Thomas’ mother. The only time a man talks (Thomas) it lasts two lines, and is inelegant and stutters. The mere fact of having a female protagonist is ground breaking, but Rossetti allows women to have the majority of the dialogue.  -Maude Clare’s amount of speech in the poem shows the power she has over the situation, despite being an outsider and supposedly not good enough for Thomas (‘Take my share of a fickle heart’).  -The repetition of ‘To Bless’ in Maude Clare’s dialogue sounds curse-like, giving a very different interpretation to what she’s saying. |