

This week, we will deconstruct poetry, gender roles, and the most impactful day of our lives.

KWHLAQ

Record what you know, want to know, and what you have learned about poetry.

K	W	H	L	A	Q
What do you know?	What do you want to know?	How will you find out?	What have you learned?	What action will you take?	What questions do you have?

Why do some people “hate” poetry? Why should we read poetry?

For	Against

What makes a poem ... a poem?

What is a poem? What are poems defining features? Compare your ideas with those of your peers and Melissa Kovac's:
[youtube.com/watch?v=JwhouCNq-Fc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JwhouCNq-Fc)

Your Ideas	Peers' Ideas	Melissa Kovac's

How to Read Poetry Like a Professor

Use your prior knowledge, device, and or peers to find examples of the following terms.

Terms	Definitions	Examples
Allegory	A narrative in verse or prose in which the literal events (persons, places, and things) consistently point to a parallel sequence of symbolic ideas. This narrative strategy is often used to dramatize abstract ideas, historical events, or political issues. An allegory has two levels of meaning: a literal level that tells a surface story and a symbolic level in which the abstract ideas unfold.	
Allusion	A brief (and sometimes indirect) reference in a text to a person, place, or thing—fictitious or actual.	
Antithesis	Words, phrases, clauses, or sentences set in deliberate contrast to one another.	
Archetype	A recurring symbol, character, landscape, or event found in myth and literature across different cultures and eras.	
Conceit	A poetic device using elaborate comparisons.	
Connotation	An association or additional meaning that a word, image, or phrase may carry, apart from its literal denotation or dictionary definition.	
Diction	Word choice or vocabulary.	

Hyperbole	Exaggeration used to emphasize a point.	
Image	A word or series of words that refers to any sensory experience (usually sight, although also sound, smell, touch, or taste).	
Imagery	The collective set of images in a poem or other literary work.	
Irony	A literary device in which a discrepancy of meaning is marked beneath the surface of the language. Irony is present when a writer says one thing but means something quite the opposite.	
Metaphor	A statement that one thing is something else, which in a literal sense, it is not.	
Motif	An element that recurs significantly throughout a narrative. A motif can be an image, idea, theme, situation, or action. A motif can also refer to an element that recurs across many literary works.	
Myth	A traditional narrative of anonymous authorship that arises out of a culture's oral tradition. The characters in traditional myths are usually gods or heroic figures. Myths characteristically explain the origins of things—gods, people, places, plants, animals, and natural events.	
Parable	A brief, usually allegorical narrative that teaches a moral.	
Paradox	A statement that at first strikes one as self-contradictory, but that on reflection reveals some deeper sense.	
Parody	A mocking imitation of a literary work or individual author's style, usually for comic effect.	

Persona	Latin for “mask.” A fictitious character created by an author to be the speaker of a poem, story, or novel.	
Personification	A figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term is endowed with human characteristics.	
Pun	A play on words in which one word is substituted for another similar or identical sound, but of very different meaning.	
Sarcasm	A conspicuously bitter form of irony in which the ironic statement is designed to hurt or mock its target.	
Simile	A comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually <i>like</i> , <i>as</i> , <i>than</i> , or a verb such as <i>resembles</i> .	
Subject	The main topic of a poem, story, or play.	
Symbol	A person, place, or thing in a narrative that suggests meanings beyond its literal sense.	
Theme	A generally recurring subject or idea conspicuously evident in a literary work.	
Tone	The attitude toward a subject conveyed in a literary work.	
Understatement	An ironic figure of speech that deliberately describes something in a way less than the true case.	

Terms	Definitions	Examples
Verse	Verse has two major meanings. First, it refers to any single line of poetry. Second, it refers to any composition in lines of more or less regular rhythm—in contrast to prose.	
Stanza	From the Italian, meaning “stopping-place” or “room.” A recurring pattern of two or more lines of verse, poetry’s equivalent to the paragraph in prose.	
Quatrain	A stanza consisting of four lines. Quatrains are the most common stanzas used in English-language poetry.	
Assonance	The repetition of two or more vowel sounds in successive words, which create a kind of rhyme.	
Consonance	Also called slant rhyme. A kind of rhyme in which the linked words share similar consonant sounds but different vowel sounds.	
Alliteration	The repetition of two or more consonant sounds in successive words in a line of verse or prose.	
Onomatopoeia	A literary device that attempts to represent a thing or action by the word that imitates the sound associated with it.	
End Rhyme	Rhyme that occurs at the ends of lines, rather than within them (as internal rhyme does).	
Internal Rhyme	Rhyme that occurs within a line of poetry, as opposed to end rhyme.	
Couplet	A two-line stanza in poetry, usually rhymed, which tends to have lines of equal length.	

Rhyme Scheme	Any recurrent pattern of rhyme within an individual poem or fixed form. A rhyme scheme is usually described by using small letters to represent each end rhyme— <i>a</i> for the first rhyme, <i>b</i> for the second, and so on.	
Refrain	A word, phrase, line, or stanza repeated at intervals in a song or poem.	
Parallelism	An arrangement of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences side-by-side in a similar grammatical or structural way.	

Role Playing

What makes gender roles? On the chart on the following page, copy the essentialists and constructionists' answers to this question.

Essentialists	Social Constructionists

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Do you agree with essentialists or social constructionists? Explain.

Type Casting

How do the groups on the following influence gender roles? In the blank spaces, write about other groups who influence gender roles.

Groups	Examples of Influence
Peers	
Family	

What do you think about parents raising their children as genderless?

“The Housewife” by Emily Jane Bronte

Read Emily Jane Bronte’s poem “The Housewife” and answer the accompanying questions of a separate sheet of paper.

<p style="text-align: center;">“The Housewife” by Emily Jane Bronte</p> <p>Here is the House to hold me — cradle of all the race; Here is my lord and my love, here are my children dear — Here is the House enclosing, the dear-loved dwelling place; Why should I ever weary for aught that I find not here?</p> <p>Here for the hours of the day and the hours of the night; Bound with the bands of Duty, rivetted tight; Duty older than Adam — Duty that saw Acceptance utter and hopeless in the eyes of the serving squaw.</p> <p>Food and the serving of food — that is my daylong care; What and when we shall eat, what and how we shall wear; Soiling and cleaning of things — that is my task in the main — Soil them and clean them and soil them — soil them and clean them again.</p>	<p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who is the speaker (voice—not always the poet)? What does the poem reveal about the speaker’s character? 2. Is the speaker addressing a particular person? If so, who is that person and why is the speaker interested in him or her? 3. Does the poem have a setting? Is the poem occasioned by a particular event? 4. Is the theme of the poem stated directly or indirectly? 5. From what perspective (or point of view) is the speaker describing specific events that are occurring in the present? If the past events are being recalled, what present meaning do they have for the speaker?
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<p>To work at my trade by the dozen and never a trade to know; To plan like a Chinese puzzle — fitting and changing so; To think of a thousand details, each in a thousand ways; For my own immediate people and a possible love and praise.</p> <p>My mind is trodden in circles, tiresome, narrow and hard, Useful, commonplace, private — simply a small back-yard; And I the Mother of Nations! — Blind their struggle and vain! — cover the earth with my children — each with a housewife's brain.</p>	<p>6. Does a close examination of the figurative language of the poem reveal any patterns?</p> <p>7. What is the structure of the poem?</p> <p>8. What was your response to the poem on the first reading Did your response change after study of the poem or class discussions about it?</p>
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Rough Draft of Assignment I—Write about the most impactful day of your life

For homework, we will be writing a 2-page (double-spaced) composition on the most impactful day of our lives. Begin writing a rough draft on a separate sheet of paper. Attach your rough draft to your homework for potential bonus marks!