**Learning Purposes**

- To identify **language and structural features** in Ozymandias
- To explain the **precise effect** of these features
- To explore the **relevance** of the poem and the poet’s **intentions**.

**Recap of previous learning**

- What are the rules of appositives and participle phrases?
- What different settings did we explore last week? Why is it important to create an engaging setting?

**Future Lessons**

- We are developing our understanding of the effect of poetic devices in poetry.
- We are developing our analytical writing skills
- We are developing our imaginative writing skills
Recap quiz

1. What is an anapaest? Two unstressed syllables followed by a stressed
2. What does it mean to 'rove'? To wander aimlessly
3. During which movement did Byron and Blake write? Romantic Period
4. What is iambic trimeter? Three 'iambs' (a pair of unstressed, stressed syllables)
5. Give an example of sibilance. 'Hapless soldier's sigh'
6. Fill in the blanks: 'For the _Sword_ outwears its sheath, And the soul wears out the __Breast__.'
7. What are some of the main focuses of the Romantic period? Nature, the heart rather than the mind, feelings
8. Give an example of an appositive. The road, the Golden Strand, appeared wide and imposing
9. Give an example of a participle phrase. Stacked into piles near the water, the silver bricks...
10. What are the three aspects of multidimensional settings? Central location, Wider geography, Key locations
What do you know about Ancient Egypt? Create a Mind Map.
Context - Ozymandias

• Shelley's poem imagines a meeting between the narrator and a 'traveller' who describes a ruined statue he - or she - saw in the middle of a desert somewhere.

• Ozymandias is another name for Pharaoh Rameses II, an ancient Egyptian King.
The Romantics

• Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) is one of the most famous poets in all of English literature. He was one of a group of poets who became known as The Romantics.

• The Romantics (Romantic Period) were a movement of artists in the late 18th and early 19th century. Some key Romantic ideas include a focus on the power of nature, imagination, revolution, the world of children and the lives of people marginalised in society.
Read the poem together

What are your first impressions? Answer the following questions:

1. What is the poem about? (The Subject)
2. Who is speaking? (The Speaker)
3. Is the poem positive or negative? Why?
4. Underline any interesting vocabulary.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sPISH6n37ts

5 minutes
Form and Metre

**Form** - the type of poem, for example sonnet, ode or lyric.

*Ozymandias is a sonnet*

**Metre** - the rhythm of a piece of poetry, determined by the number of syllables in a line.

*It is written in Iambic Pentameter*

What do we usually associate with sonnets? Why has Shelley written this poem in the sonnet form?
Structure

A traditional sonnet has the following rhyme scheme:
ABBAABBA CDDCDD

What is the rhyme scheme of this sonnet?
ABACADED FEGFGE

What is symbolic about replacing old rhymes with new ones?

It emphasises that nothing lasts for ever and everyone/thing can be replaced.
Make some additional notes from this video.

- Any particular lines they zoom in on?
- Context?
- Author’s intentions?
- Comparisons with other texts?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRWbo2x5InA
Key themes – Complete these sentences

Hubris: excessive pride, arrogance or self-confidence.
Shelley explores the theme of hubris through his presentation of...

Transience: lasting only for a short time. The poem is a powerful statement about the insignificance of human beings.
The statue of Ozymandias is a symbol of...

Art and language: the transcendent nature of art and language and its ability to live on.
Shelley’s main intention is to illustrate the...
I met a **traveller** from **an antique land**,  

Who said—“Two **vast** and **trunkless legs of stone**  

**Stand** in the desert....

**Whose perspective is this poem from?**

**What does this noun phrase suggest?**

**How is the statue described? How does this relate to the theme of time?**
Near them, on the sand,

Half sunk a shattered visage lies, whose frown,

And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,

Tell that its sculptor well those passions read

Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,

The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed;

What impression does the reader get of the statue?

Who is the statue of? What kind of person is he presented as?

What’s the effect of the plosive alliteration?

What did survive, if the statue did not?
And on the pedestal, these words appear:

_**My** name is Ozymandias, **King of Kings**;

Look on _**my** Works, ye Mighty, **and despair**!
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal Wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away.”

What is the effect of this short sentence followed by the caesura?

What techniques are used to describe the ruins?

How is the theme of time/transience presented in this stanza?
Consider: Are there political, religious, business leaders or celebrities today that you consider to be similar to Ozymandias, or is he a different case because he had absolute power?

Although it is about the remains of a statue of Ozymandias, the poem can be read as a criticism of people or systems that become huge and believe themselves to be invincible.

It is likely that Shelley told the tale of the fall of this once-great king to make a general statement about politics in his day. He was not a supporter of the royal family.

No matter how great a king might be, he isn't immortal - neither he nor his works will last forever.
How does Shelley present Ozymandias in this poem?

Write a detailed paragraph using your plan to support you. Remember to include all the features of a good analytical paragraph:

Topic sentence
Embedded quotations
Explanations of quotations
Close analysis of words/phrases
Links to context
Concluding sentence
Good analytical vocabulary
Subject specific vocabulary

10 minutes
Example paragraph

Shelley depicts Ozymandias as a superior and self-obsessed leader in the poem. Ozymandias' obsession with the exercise of power can be inferred from the line 'My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings;'. The use of proper nouns in this section implies a sense of high importance as the Pharaoh expresses that he, in his view, is the most powerful king to have ever lived. Throughout the sonnet, a regular iambic pentameter has been followed which implies a sense of tradition, abiding by the metrical conventions of a sonnet. However in this line, it is the first time that the King's name is mentioned and so Shelley is deliberately breaking the strict metre to draw the listener's attention to this declaration of importance. This in turn draws attention to Ozymandias' himself, and reinforces a sense of self-obsession and superiority.
Shelley depicts Ozymandias as a superior and self-obsessed leader in the poem. Ozymandias’ obsession with the exercise of power can be inferred from the line ‘My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings;’. The use of proper nouns in this section implies a sense of high importance as the Pharaoh expresses that he, in his view, is the most powerful king to have ever lived. Throughout the sonnet, a regular iambic pentameter has been followed which implies a sense of tradition, abiding by the metrical conventions of a sonnet. However in this line, it is the first time that the King’s name is mentioned and so Shelley is deliberately breaking the strict metre to draw the listener’s attention to this declaration of importance. This in turn draws attention to Ozymandias’ himself, and reinforces a sense of self-obsession and superiority.
Swap your books with your partner

Have they included all of the following?

- Topic sentence
- Embedded quotations
- Explanations of quotations
- Close analysis of words/phrases
- Links to context
- Concluding sentence
- Good analytical vocabulary
- Subject specific vocabulary

WWW
EBI

When you swap back, read your feedback and see if you can apply the EBI point to your writing next time.