



# Rainford High School English Department – Year 9 Power and Conflict Knowledge Organiser

Contextual Factors	Key Terminology (Rhetorical Devices)	Key terminology (Analysis of fiction texts)
<p><b>MLK Speech ‘I Have a Dream’</b> Martin Luther King was an American Christian minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the Civil Rights Movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968. King is best known for advancing civil rights through nonviolence and civil disobedience.</p> <p><b>Malcolm X Speech ‘Who Taught You to Hate Yourself?’</b> Malcolm X was an American Muslim minister and human rights activist who was a popular figure during the civil rights movement. In contrast to MLK, he believed in violent resistance and rejected the notion of the civil rights movement for its emphasis on racial integration. He was assassinated in 1965 when he was shot fifteen times as he delivered a speech</p> <p><b>‘Propping up the Line’ Short Story</b> The text is set in the trenches of WW1 and describes how a soldier named Alfred deals with the brutal nature of war. Throughout the extract, Alfred encounters a rat and has vivid flashbacks to battles he has endured.</p>	<p>Allusion – reference to another idea, concept, context or text Anaphora – repetition of phrases usually at the beginning of sentences Antithesis – placing words or ideas in direct opposition Emotive language – words or phrases that evoke a strong feeling within the audience Enumeration – making reference to a number of ideas one by one Hyperbole – exaggeration for effect Imperatives – commands or orders Irony – when something happens contrary to expectation Modality – words which express possibility or certainty Metaphor – a direct comparison of two ideas, concepts or objects Opinion presented as fact – suggesting what we believe is true Pronouns – words used in place of nouns Rhetorical questions – a sentence or utterance used to imply something to an audience Statistics – using numbers, fractions or percentages to prove an idea</p>	<p><b>Language:</b> Narrative perspective – the point from which a story is told Simile – a comparison using like or as Characterisation – using actions, appearance and speech Symbolism – an object or action that represents another idea Personification – giving human actions or features to non-living objects Imagery – using language to create vivid pictures in the reader’s mind</p> <p><b>Whole text structure:</b> Foreshadowing – hinting at what might happen further into a text Motif – a recurring symbol in a text Direct speech – using actual words from a character Juxtaposition – using opposite ideas for specific effects Pathetic fallacy – using weather to mirror a character’s emotions Cyclical structure – when a text begins and ends in the same way Repetition – using a word or phrase more than once</p>
Key Vocabulary	Discourse Markers	Key Definitions
<p>Antagonistic – showing opposition or hostility Antipathy – a deep seated feeling of aversion Authority – the power to give orders and make decisions Belligerence – aggressive or war-like behaviour Contention – heated disagreement Contradictory – mutually opposed or inconsistent Discordance – a lack of agreement or consistency Dissonance – a lack of harmony or agreement Efficacy – the ability to produce a desired outcome or result Incongruent – incompatible with something else Intimidation – the act of frightening or overawing someone Manipulation – to control or influence Persuasion – the act of convincing someone</p>	<p><b>Comparison:</b> Similarly, conversely, likewise, on the other hand</p> <p><b>Adding information:</b> Moreover, furthermore, additionally, as well as</p> <p><b>Introducing ideas:</b> Firstly, secondly, for example, for instance</p> <p><b>Concluding ideas:</b> Therefore, thus, hence, consequently</p>	<p><b>Power:</b> The ability or capacity to do something or act in a particular way.</p> <p><b>Conflict:</b> A serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one.</p> <p><b>Convergence:</b> Adapting language to be like that of our audience.</p> <p><b>Divergence:</b> Adapting language to be different from that of our audience</p>