

Beauty- Byron	Woman as muse	Assonance - stanza 2 - creates a sense of ornate decoration, the 'prettiness' of the echoing sounds representing the beauty of the woman. Regular metrical scheme throughout - iambic tetrameter - creates a sense of order, harmony and symmetry. A poetic form used mostly for hymns - simplicity and chasteness. Rhyme scheme is regular following pattern ABABAB. Rhythm is highly regular - consistent enjambment emphasises the regularity of her 'look' but her faultless perfection - use of enjambment disrupts rhythm like he can't pause for breath telling us how beautiful she is.	'She walks in beauty' - Indirect pronoun - suggest a sense of mystery as he doesn't know the woman. 'Best of dark and light' - imagery of light - reinforces the idea that she is beautiful and she's the perfect balance of light and darkness - she's all of nature's beautiful features fused - 'best of the best' 'Tender light' - creates the idea of something mythical and soft - 'may see her as this.' 'Nameless grace' - Compares her to an angel, could reference the light he feels when she appears. She's so stunning that the speaker cannot put into words. 'nameless' - makes poem sound lively like a real time description rather than a rose - tinted memory which makes her beauty seem more believable.	Lord Byron - - Died in Greece by Malaria. - Had an affair with his half sister. Augusta Leigh and had a baby - Fought in Greek war of independence. - Famously described as 'mad, bad and dangerous to know'. - 'The bad boy' of the Romantic literary movement.	
Remember-Ross etti	Love and loss (grief) The ephemeral nature of love Love and devotion	Patriarchal sonnet - enables Rossetti to use a volta to shape her argument about remembering and the nature of grief. The octave poses a question or considers a proposition. The sestet answers/resolves it. Metre: iambic pentameter - unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable. Tone is controlled - trying to control what they think of her when she's gone,	Metaphor of 'into the silent land' - purposely ambiguous - could be interpreted as either her spiritual self going to heaven (due to her highly religious upbringing) or her physical self being buried in the ground. Euphemism uses reception - shows struggle of accepting death of the poet - common theme in pre-raphaelite philosophy. 'Remember me' - suggest physical separation - if they are parted just for a while (will meet in heaven). the command emphasizes how much she wants the connection between lovers to stay. 'Only remember me' - adverb - memory is the least desirable way of staying together. Direct address - ironic because if he already got how important memory was, Rossetti would not need to write the poem. Calvinist belief - believed in preaching (god decides who he saves etc) - 'stay' referred to memory.	Victorian women - issues of control. Rossetti - deeply religious/ engaged twice but never married - on religious grounds. She was 19 when she wrote the poem. Volunteered at St. Mary Magdalene house of charity - for 'fallen women' after Remember was written. Her brother was an important pre-raphaelite. Hierarchy of the Victorian period - Proletariat (working class) Bourgeoisie (middle class) Aristocracy (upper class) Highlights the passive role expected of women in Victorian society, we see her as the recipient of the dominant males actions who: - Holds onto/possess her - Talks at her ('you tell me') - Lays down what the future is to hold for her ('our future that you planned')	Death is inevitable - you cannot control it.